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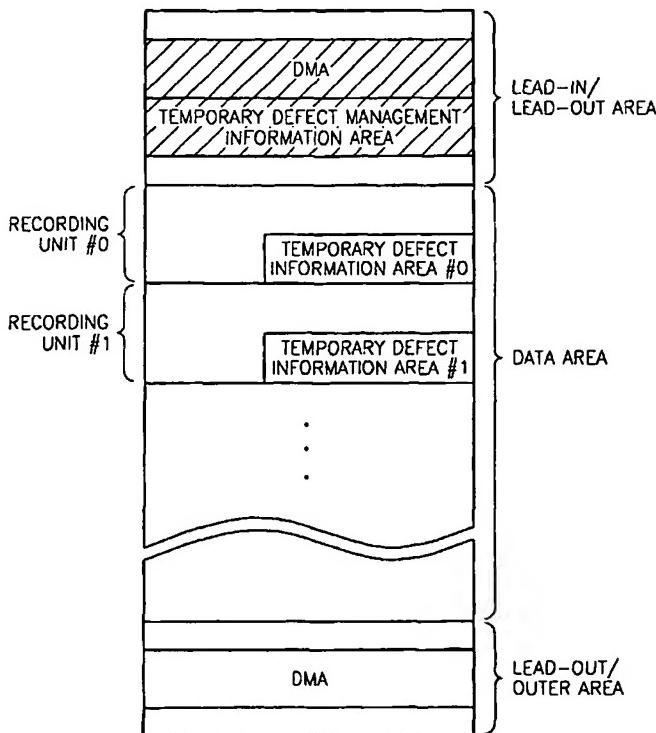
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- (54) Title: DISC WITH TEMPORARY DISC DEFINITION STRUCTURE (TDDS) AND TEMPORARY DEFECT LIST (TDFL), AND METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR MANAGING DEFECT IN THE SAME



(57) Abstract: A disc with a temporary defect management information area and a defect management area includes a defect management area that is present in at least one of a lead-in area, a lead-out area, and an outer area, a temporary defect information area which is formed in the data area and in which temporary defect information is recorded, and a temporary defect management information area which is present in at least one of the lead-in area, and the lead-out area. Accordingly, it is possible to record user data in a recordable disc, especially, a write-once disc, while performing defect management thereon, thereby enabling efficient use of a defect management area having a limited recording capacity.

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**DISC WITH TEMPORARY DISC DEFINITION STRUCTURE (TDDS)  
AND TEMPORARY DEFECT LIST (TDFL), AND METHOD OF AND  
APPARATUS FOR MANAGING DEFECT IN THE SAME**

5    **Technical Field**

The present invention relates to disc defect management, and more particularly, to a disc in which a temporary defect management information area and a temporary management area are formed, and a method and apparatus for managing a defect in such a disc.

10

**Background Art**

Defect management is performed to allow a user to rewrite user data of a portion of a user data area in which a defect occurs in a new portion of the user data area of a disc, thereby compensating for a loss 15 in data caused by the defect. In general, defect management is performed using linear replacement or slipping replacement methods. In the linear replacement method, a user data area in which a defect occurs is replaced with a spare data area having no defects. In the slipping replacement method, a user data area having a defect is slipped 20 to use the next user data area having no defects.

Both linear replacement and slipping replacement methods are applicable only to discs such as a DVD-RAM/RW on which data can be repeatedly recorded and recording can be performed using a random access method. In other words, the conventional linear replacement and 25 slipping replacement methods cannot be applied to write-once discs on which recording is allowed only once. In general, the presence of defects in a disc is checked by recording data on the disc and confirming whether the data can be recorded on the disc. However, once the data is recorded on a write-once disc, it is impossible to overwrite new data 30 and manage defects therein.

- Meanwhile, after the development of CD-R and DVD-R, a high-density write-once disc having a recording capacity of several dozen of GB has been introduced. This type of disc can be used as a backup disc since it is not expensive and allows random access, which enables
- 5· fast reading operations. However, defect management is not available for write-once discs. Therefore, a backup operation is discontinued when a defective area (i.e., an area where a defect occurs) is detected during the backup operation because defect management on a write-once disc cannot be performed.
- 10 In general, the backup operation is performed when a system is not frequently used. Thus, backup operations are often performed at night when a system manager does not operate the system. In this case, it is more likely that the backup operation will be stopped because a defective area of a write-once disc is detected and the backup
- 15 operation for the system will therefore not be performed in a reliable manner.

#### Disclosure of the Invention

The present invention provides a write-once disc with a data structure which allows defect management, and a method of and apparatus for managing a defect in such a disc.

The present invention also provides a write-once disc with a data structure which allows defect management even if a defect occurs on the disc during recording operations, thereby rendering successful recording operations, and a method of and apparatus for managing a defect in a disc having the defect management.

Additional aspects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows and, in part, will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention.

According to an aspect of the present invention, a disc includes a defect management area in at least one of a lead-in area, a lead-out area, and an outer area; a temporary defect information area in a data area and in which temporary defect information is recorded; and a 5 temporary defect management information area in at least one of the lead-in area, and the lead-out area.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a method of managing a defect in a disc includes recording defect information regarding data recorded in a recording operation, and defect information 10 regarding data recorded in a previous recording operation as first temporary defect information in a data area of the disc; and recording the first temporary defect information and defect information regarding data recorded in a next recording operation as second temporary defect information in the data area.

15 According to yet another aspect of the present invention, a method of managing a defect in a disc includes recording defect information regarding data recorded in a data area of the disc according to a first recording operation, defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to a second recording operation, defect 20 information regarding data recorded in the data area according to an  $n-1^{\text{st}}$  recording operation, and defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to an  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operation, as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information in the data area; and recording defect management information for managing the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information as  $n^{\text{th}}$  25 temporary defect management information in a temporary defect management information area, where  $n$  is an integer.

It is preferable, but not required, that the method further includes recording a last recorded temporary defect information and temporary defect management information in a defect management area during 30 finalization of the disc.

It is preferable, but not required, that the recording  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information includes recording the data in a predetermined unit; verifying the recorded data to detect an area of the disc in which a defect exists; storing in a memory information for designating an area covering 5 the area having the defect and data recorded after the area having the defect as a defective area; recording the data in a predetermined unit after the defective area; repeating verifying and storing at least once; and reading the information from the memory and recording the read information in an  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information area of the data area 10 when an  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operation is to end.

It is more preferable, but not required that the recording the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information further includes recording information for designating the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information area as a defective area in the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information area.

15 According to still another aspect of the present invention, a recording apparatus includes a recording unit that records data in a data area of a disc according to a recording operation; and a controller that controls the recording unit to record defect information regarding data, which is recorded in a data area according to a recording operation, as 20 temporary defect information in the data area and record temporary defect management information for managing the temporary defect information in a temporary defect management information area in at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area of the disc.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a 25 recording apparatus includes a recording unit that records data on a disc; and a controller that controls the recording unit to record defect information regarding data recorded in a data area of the disc according to a first recording operation through an  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operation as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information in the data area; and controls the recording 30 unit to record defect management information for managing the  $n^{\text{th}}$

temporary defect information as n<sup>th</sup> temporary defect management information in a temporary defect management information area where n is an integer.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a disc includes a defect management area in at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area; a temporary defect information area that is in a data area and in which temporary defect information is recorded; a temporary defect management information area that is in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area and in which temporary defect management information for managing the temporary defect information is recorded; and a defect management area that is formed in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area and in which are recorded temporary defect information last recorded in the temporary defect information area and temporary defect management information last recorded in the temporary defect management information area.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a disc includes a defect management area in at least one of a lead-in area, a lead-out area, and an outer area; a temporary defect information area that is in a data area and in which temporary defect information is recorded; a temporary defect management information area that is in the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and an outer area and in which is recorded temporary defect management information; and a defect management area that is in the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the outer area and in which temporary defect information last recorded in the temporary defect information area and temporary defect management information last recorded in the temporary defect management information area are recorded.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a method of managing a defect in a disc includes recording defect information regarding data recorded in a data area for every recording

operation as temporary defect information in the data area; recording defect management information for managing the temporary defect information as temporary defect management information in a temporary defect management information area in at least one of a lead-in area and  
5 a lead-out area; and recording the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information in a defect management area formed in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area, during finalization of the disc.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a  
10 method of managing a defect in a disc includes recording as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information in the data area defect information regarding data recorded in a data area of the disc according to a first recording operation, defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to a second recording operation, defect information  
15 regarding data recorded in the data area according to an  $n-1^{\text{st}}$  recording operation, and defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to an  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operation; recording defect management information for managing the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information in a  
20 temporary defect management information area, where  $n$  is an integer, and recording a last recorded temporary defect information and temporary defect management information in a defect management area during finalization of the disc.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a  
25 recording apparatus includes a recording unit that records data in a data area of a disc according to a recording operation; and a controller that controls the recording unit to record defect information regarding the recorded data as temporary defect information in the data area; controls the recording unit to record defect management information for  
30 managing the temporary defect information as temporary defect

management information in a temporary defect management information area that is in at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area of the disc; and controls the recording unit to record the temporary defect information and temporary defect management information in a defect management area that is formed in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a recording apparatus includes a recording unit that records data in a data area of a disc according to first through  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operations; and a controller that controls the recording unit to record defect information regarding the data recorded according to the first recording through  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operations as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information in the data area; controls the recording unit to record defect management information for managing the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information in a temporary defect management information area; and controls the recording unit to record a last recorded temporary defect information and temporary defect management information in a defect management area, where  $n$  is an integer.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a disc includes a defect management area in at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area; a temporary defect information area that is in a data area and in which temporary defect information is recorded; and a temporary defect management information area that is formed in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area and in which temporary defect management information for managing the temporary defect information is recorded, and wherein the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information are recorded again when a disc defect is detected using a verify-after-write method.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a disc includes a defect management area in at least one of a lead-in area and

a lead-out area; a temporary defect information area that is in a data area and in which is recorded temporary defect information; and a temporary defect management information area that is in at least one of the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the outer area and in which is recorded temporary defect management information is recorded, where the last recorded temporary defect information that was last recorded in the temporary defect information area and the last recorded temporary defect management information that was last recorded in the temporary defect management information area are recorded in the defect management area during finalization of the disc, and the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information are recorded again in the temporary defect information area and the temporary defect management information area, respectively, when a disc defect is detected using the verify-after-write method.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a method of managing a defect in a disc includes recording as temporary defect information in a data area defect information regarding data recorded in the data area for every recording operation; recording defect management information for managing the temporary defect information in a temporary defect management information area in at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area; and performing a verify-after-write method on at least one of the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information and recording the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information again when a disc defect is detected.

It is preferable, but not required, that the method further includes recording the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information in a defect management area in the lead-in area and the lead-out area.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a method of managing a defect in a disc includes recording as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information in a data area defect information regarding data recorded in the data area of the disc according to a first recording operation, defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to a second recording operation, defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to an  $n-1^{\text{st}}$  recording operation, and defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to an  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operation; recording defect management information for managing the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information in a temporary defect management information area; and performing a verify-after-write method on at least one of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information and the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information and recording the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information and the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information again when a disc defect is detected, where  $n$  is an integer.

It is preferable, but not required, that the method further includes recording a last recorded temporary defect information and temporary defect management information in a defect management area during finalization of the disc.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a recording apparatus includes a recording/reading unit which records data on or reads data from a data area of a disc; and a controller which controls the recording/reading unit to record as temporary defect information in the data area defect information regarding the data recorded on the disc according to a recording operation and to record defect management information for managing the temporary defect information as temporary defect management information in a temporary defect management information area in at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area; performs a verify-after-write method on at least one of

the temporary defect information and temporary defect management information; and controls the recording/reading unit to record the temporary defect information and temporary defect management information when a disc defect is detected.

5 According to still another aspect of the present invention, a recording apparatus includes a recording unit that records data on a data area of a disc; and a controller that controls the recording unit to record as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information in the data area defect information regarding the data recorded in the data area of the disc according to first  
10 through  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operations as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information in the data area; controls the recording unit to record defect management information for managing the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information in a temporary defect management information area; performs a verify-after-write method on at  
15 least one of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information and the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information; and controls the recording unit to record the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information and the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information again when a disc defect is detected, where  $n$  is an integer.

20

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

The above and/or other aspects and/or advantages of the present invention will become more apparent and more readily appreciated by describing in detail embodiments thereof with reference to the  
25 accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a recording and/or reproducing apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGs. 2A and 2B illustrate structures of discs according to embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 3 illustrates an embodiment of a structure of the discs shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B;

FIG. 4 illustrates an embodiment of the structure of the disc shown in FIG. 3;

5 FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating a process of recording a temporary defect list (TDFL) of the structure shown in FIG. 4 according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGs. 6A and 6B illustrate data structures of a TDFL according to an embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIGs. 7A and 7B illustrate the data structure of defect #i contained in a TDFL and the data structure of the TDFL shown in FIG. 4 according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 illustrates the data structure of a temporary disc definition structure (TDDS) #i shown in FIG. 4;

15 FIG. 9 illustrates the data structure of the TDFL #i shown in FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 illustrates a data structure of a disc definition structure (DDS) according to an embodiment of the invention for use in a disc shown in FIG. 3;

20 FIG. 11 illustrates a data structure of a defect list (DFL) according to an embodiment of the invention for use in a disc shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 12 is a flowchart illustrating a method of managing a defect in a disc according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a flowchart illustrating a method of managing a defect in a disc according to another embodiment of the present invention; and

25 FIG. 14 is a flowchart illustrating a method of managing a defect in a disc according to yet another embodiment of the present invention.

#### Best mode for carrying out the Invention

Reference will now be made in detail to the present embodiments 30 of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to the like

elements throughout. The embodiments are described below in order to explain the present invention by referring to the figures.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a recording and/or reproducing apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention.

- 5 Referring to FIG. 1, the recording apparatus includes a recording/reading unit 1, a controller 2, and a memory 3. The recording/reading unit 1 records and/or reproduces data with respect to a disc 100, which is an embodiment of an information storage medium. When recording the data, the recording/reading unit 1 reads the data from the disc 100 so as  
10 to verify the accuracy of the recorded data. The controller 2 performs defect management according to an embodiment of the present invention. According to an embodiment, the controller 2 uses a verify-after-write method in which the data is recorded on the disc 100 in predetermined units and a defect on the disc 100 is detected by verifying  
15 the accuracy of the recorded data.

After recording of the data in the predetermined units, the controller 2 records information which indicates the position of a defective area of the disc 100. The information is recorded as temporary defect information on the disc 100. Also, the controller 2  
20 records on the disc 100 management information, which is information used to manage the temporary defect information. The management information is recorded as temporary defect management information. Here, the predetermined recording unit may be a recording operation that is a unit of work determined according to user's intention or a type of  
25 recording work to be performed. According to this embodiment, a recording operation indicates a process in which the disc 100 is loaded into the recording apparatus, data is recorded on the disc 100, and the disc 100 is taken out from the recording apparatus. However, it is understood that the recording operation can be otherwise defined. For  
30 instance, the recording operation can be defined according to a

recording time or an amount of data that is recorded as opposed to or in addition to when a user inserts or removes a disc.

During the recording operation, data is recorded and verified at least once. According to an embodiment, when a user presses an eject 5 button (not shown) of the recording apparatus in order to bring out the disc 100 after recording the data, the controller 2 expects the recording operation to be terminated. Next, the controller 2 creates the temporary defect information and temporary defect management information and provides the information to the recording/reading unit 1 to be recorded on 10 the disc 100. The temporary defect information, which is obtained as a result of the recording and verifying by the controller 2, is stored in the memory 3. However, the verification can be performed at other times during recording.

If the recording of data on the disc 100 is completed (i.e., no more 15 data will be recorded on the disc 100 and the disc 100 is finalized, the controller 2 records the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information in a defect management area (DMA) of the disc 100.

FIGS. 2A and 2B illustrate structures of the disc 100 according to 20 embodiments of the present invention. In detail, FIG. 2A illustrates a disc 100 that is a single record layer disc having a record layer L0. The disc 100 includes a lead-in area, a data area, and a lead-out area. The lead-in area is located in an inner part of the disc 100 and the lead-out area is located in an outer part of the disc 100. The data area is present 25 between the lead-in area and the lead-out area and is divided into a user data area and a spare area. The user data area is an area in which the user data is recorded. The spare area is a substitute area for a portion of the user data area having a defect in order to compensate for a loss in a recording area due to the defect.

It is preferable, but not required in all aspects, that the spare area includes 5% of the entire data capacity of the disc 100, so that a greater amount of data can be recorded on the disc 100 on the assumption that defects may occur therein. Also, it is preferable, but not required, that

5 the spare area is present at an end of a recording area of the disc 100. Especially, in the case of a write-once disc 100, the spare area must be located at an end of a recording area of the disc 100 so that slipping replacement can be performed while the spare area data is recorded starting from an inner part of the disc 100 continuing toward the outer

10 part.

In the shown embodiment, the spare area is present only between the user data area and the lead-out area. If necessary, a portion of the user data area may be used as another spare area. Specifically, according to another embodiment, more than one spare area may be

15 formed between the user data area and the lead-out area.

FIG. 2B illustrates a disc 100 that has two record layers L0 and L1. A lead-in area, a data area, and an outer area are sequentially formed from an inner part of the first record layer L0 to its outer part. Also, an outer area, a data area, and a lead-out area are sequentially formed

20 from an outer part of the second record layer L1 to its inner part. Unlike the single record layer disc 100 of FIG. 2A, the lead-out area of the second record layer L1 is present in the inner part of the second record layer L1 of the disc 100 of FIG. 2B. That is, the disc 100 of FIG. 2B has an opposite track path (OTP) in which data is recorded starting from the

25 lead-in area at an inner part of the first record layer L0 toward the outer area and continuing from the outer area of the second record layer L1 to the lead-out area at the inner part.

FIG. 3 illustrates an example of the structure of the disc 100 embodiments shown in FIGs. 2A and 2B. Referring to FIG. 3, a DMA is

30 present in at least one of the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the

outer area of the disc 100. Also, a temporary defect management area (TDMA) is formed in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area. A temporary defect information area is formed in the data area in predetermined recording units.

5        In general, information which relates to managing defects on the disc 100 is recorded in the DMA. Such information includes a structure of the disc 100 for defect management, the position of the defect information, whether the defect management is performed, and the position and size of the spare area. For a write-once disc 100, new data  
10      is recorded after previously recorded data when the previously recorded data changes. In general, when the disc 100 is loaded into a recording/reproducing apparatus such as that shown in FIG. 1, the apparatus reads data from the lead-in area and the lead-out area of the disc 100 to determine how to manage the disc 100 and record or read  
15      data on or from the disc 100. However, if the amount of data recorded in the lead-in area increases, a longer time will be spent preparing the recording or reproducing of the data after loading the disc 100.  
20      Accordingly, an embodiment of the present invention proposes temporary defect management information and temporary defect information.

Specifically, only the temporary defect management information, which is comparatively more important than the temporary defect information, is recorded in the lead-in area. The temporary defect information is recorded in the data area. It is preferable, but not required, that new information is added to the previously recorded information in the temporary defect information so that all recorded information is accumulated therein. The recording/reproducing apparatus reads last recorded temporary defect information and detects defects throughout the disc 100 based on the read result. Thus,  
25      information regarding the location of the last recorded temporary defect  
30      information.

information is recorded in temporary defect management information area, where the temporary defect management information is recorded.

More specifically, the information regarding a defect occurring in a recording unit #0 and information regarding a defect occurring in a  
5 recording unit #1 are recorded in the temporary defect management information area #0 and the temporary defect management information area #1, respectively. Defect management information for managing the temporary defect information areas #0, #1 is recorded in the temporary defect management information area. If no more data can be recorded  
10 on the disc 100 or if a user does not want to record more data on the disc 100 ( i.e., the disc 100 needs to be finalized), the temporary defect information recorded in the temporary defect information area and the temporary defect management information recorded in the temporary defect management information area are recorded in the DMA.

15 The reason for recording the temporary defect management information and the temporary defect information in the DMA again will now be explained. When no more data will be recorded on the disc 100 (i.e., the disc 100 needs to be finalized), the temporary defect management information, which has been updated several times, and  
20 the temporary defect information recorded in the data area are moved to the DMA of the lead-in area. Thus, it is possible to have faster reading of information recorded on the disc 100. Also, it is possible to increase the reliability of the information by recording the defect management information in a plurality of areas.

25 In this embodiment, the defect information recorded in the temporary defect information areas #0 through #i-1 is again recorded in temporary defect information area #i. Therefore, it is sufficient to read the defect information from the last temporary defect information area and to again record the read information in the DMA during the  
30 finalization of the disc 100.

FIG. 4 illustrates structures of the disc 100 shown in FIG. 3.

Referring to FIG. 4, the DMA is formed in at least one of the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the outer area of the disc 100. When the disc 100 is the single record layer disc 100 as shown in FIG. 2A, the DMA is  
5 formed in at least of one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area.

When the disc 100 is the double record layer disc 100 as shown in FIG. 2B, the DMA is formed in at least one of the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the outer area of the disc 100. By way of example, if the disc 100 has a single record layer L0, DMAs are formed in both the lead-in  
10 area and the lead-out area, and if the disc 100 has two record layers L1, L0, DMAs are formed in the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the outer area.

After recording the user data in the data area according to recording operation #0, a temporary defect list (TDFL) #0, which is a  
15 temporary defect information area corresponding to the recording operation #0, is disposed in the data area. Information regarding a defect occurring in the user data recorded according to the recording operation #0 is recorded in the TDFL #0. Similarly, the user data according to recording operation #1 is recorded in the data area, and a  
20 TDFL #1, which corresponds to the recording operation #1, is disposed in the data area. A TDFL #2, which corresponds to recording operation #2, is also disposed in the data area.

Temporary disc definition structure (TDDS), which is the temporary defect management information for managing the TDFLs #0  
25 through #n, is recorded in the temporary defect management information area. The TDDSs #0 through #n correspond to the TDFL #0 through #n, respectively. Using the TDDSs #0 through #n, it is possible to record whether a defect is managed, the size of the spare area, and information for managing TDFL #i in TDDS #i. Also, it is possible to record  
30 information regarding the position of a defective area and the

corresponding position of the spare area, which is a substitute for the defective area, in a TDFL #i.

For a high-density disc on which information of several dozen GB bytes can be recorded, it is desirable, but not required, that a cluster is  
5 allocated to each TDDS #i, and four to eight clusters are allocated to the TDFL #i. This allocation is because it is preferable to record new information in units of clusters in order to update information when a minimum physical unit of record is a cluster, although the amount of TDDS#i, which is temporary defect management information, is just  
10 several K bytes. Meanwhile, it is preferable, but not required, that a total amount of defects allowed in the disc 100 is about 5 percent of the disc recording capacity. For instance, the TDFL #i includes about four to eight clusters considering that information of about 8 bytes is required to record information regarding a defect and the size of a cluster is 64  
15 Kbytes.

According to an aspect of the invention, the verify-after-write method can be performed in the TDDS #i and the TDFL #i. In this case, when a defect is detected, information is recorded again in the corresponding adjacent areas.

20 FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating a process of recording a TDFL according to an embodiment of the present invention. Here, a unit of data may be processed in units of sectors or clusters. A sector denotes a minimum unit of data that is managed in a file system of a computer or an application, and a cluster denotes a minimum unit of data that can be  
25 physically recorded on a disc at once. In general, one or more sectors constitute a cluster.

There are two types of sectors: a physical sector and a logical sector. The physical sector is an area where a sector of data is to be recorded on the disc 100. An address for detecting the physical sector

is called a physical sector number (PSN). The logical sector is a unit of sector for managing data in a file system or an application. An address for detecting the logical sector is called a logical sector number (LSN). A disc recording/reproducing apparatus such as that shown in FIG. 1

5     detects the position of the data to be recorded on the disc 100 using the PSN, and the whole part of data is managed in units of the LSNs in a computer or an application in order to record data on the disc 100. The relationship between the LSN and the PSN is changed by the controller 2 of the recording/reproducing apparatus, based on whether the disc

10    contains a defect and an initial position of recording data.

Referring to FIG. 5, A denotes a data area in which the PSNs are allocated to a plurality of sectors (not shown) in ascending order. In general, each LSN corresponds to at least one of the PSNs, respectively. However, since the LSNs are allocated to sectors, except for a defective 15 sector, in ascending order, the correspondence between the PSNs and the LSNs is not maintained when the disc 100 has a defective area, even if the size of a physical sector is the same as that of a logical sector.

Referring to FIG. 5, 1010 through 1090 denote units of data by which a verifying work is performed after a recording work. In detail, a 20 recording apparatus records user data in section 1010, returns to the start of the section 1010, and starts checking if the user data is appropriately recorded or a defect occurs in the section 1010. If a defect is detected, an area covering the defect and data recorded after the defect in the section 1010 is designated as defect #1. Next, the 25 recording apparatus records the user data in section 1020, returns to the start of the section 1020, and checks if the user data is appropriately recorded or a defect occurs in the start. If a defect is detected, an area covering the defect and data recorded after the defect in the section 1020 is designated as defect #2. Likewise, defect #3 is determined in

section 1030. However, since a defect is not detected in section 1040, a defective area is not determined in section 1040.

Because the disc 100 according to an embodiment of the present invention is a write-once disc 100, it is desirable, but not required, that 5 data recorded after an area having a defect is not used and an area covering data recorded after the defect is determined to be a defective area as well as the area covering the defect. Assuming that the LSN  $i$  is allocated to an area in which the data is recorded after an area having a defect in order to use the data, an area in which data is recorded after 10 the area having the LSN  $i$  must be denoted as the LSN  $i-1$  for data reproduction. However, if there is a section to which the LSNs are not allocated in ascending order, it is not easy to manage the logic sectors. Therefore, in this embodiment, all of data areas after a defective area 15 are also regarded as being defective areas, thereby increasing the efficiency of managing the logic sectors.

TDFL #0 is recorded in section 1050 when the recording operation #0 is expected to end after the recording and verifying of the data in the section 1040 (i.e., when a user presses an eject button of a recording apparatus or recording of user data allocated in a recording operation is 20 completed). The TDFL #0 contains information regarding the defects #1 through #3 occurring in the sections 1010 through 1040. Similarly, TDFL #1 is recorded in sector 1090 to correspond to recording operation #1 to contain information regarding defects #4 and #5 in sectors 1060 through 1080. The TDFL #0 also contains information regarding a part 25 of an area in which a user data is recorded according to the recording operation #0, where the part having a defect and thus being designated as a defective area. Also, the TDFL #1 contains information regarding a part of an area in which the user data recorded according to the recording operation #1, where the part having a defect is designated as another defective area. While not required in all aspect, the TDFL #1 30

further contains the information recorded in the TDFL #0 according to an aspect of the invention.

FIGs. 6A and 6B illustrate data structures of a TDFL according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIGs. 6A and 6B,  
5 information regarding defects #1 through #3 is recorded in TDFL #0. The information regarding the defect #1 describes the position of the defect #1, the information regarding the defect #2 describes the position of the defect #2, and the information regarding the defect #3 describes the position of the defect #3. Further, information regarding TDFL #0,  
10 which indicates the position of the TDFL #0, is further recorded in the TDFL #0.

Since the user data is not recorded in the TDFL #0, it is not required to read the information recorded in the TDFL #0 during reproduction of the user data. That is, for the reproduction of the user  
15 data, it is meaningless to distinguish between defective area #i and the TDFL #0 because the user data is not contained in these area. The TDFL #0 contains the information regarding its position and thus can be used as useful information, for example, to indicate during the reproduction of the user data that the user data is not recorded in the  
20 TDFL #0.

The TDFL #1 contains information regarding defects #4 and #5, in addition to the information recorded in the TDFL #0. The TDFL #1 also contains information regarding the position of the TDFL #1 for the same reason that the position is indicated in the TDFL #0.

25 FIGs. 7A and 7B illustrate the data structures of information regarding defect #i contained a TDFL and information regarding TDFL #i. Referring to FIGs. 7A and 7B, the information regarding the defect #i includes information regarding the state, the start, reserved, and end positions of the defect #i. In general, the state information is flag

information that indicates whether a present area is a defective area in which a defect occurs or is a TDFL in which is recorded temporary defect information. In the information regarding the defect #i, the state information is the flag information which indicates that the present area is 5 a defective area. The start information represents the start of the present area (i.e., the start of the defect #i). The end information represents the end of the present area (i.e., the end of the defect #i). The reserved is referred to as an area in which recording is pending to record other information therein.

- 10        The information regarding the TDFL #i includes information regarding the state of and the start, reserved, and end positions of the TDFL #i. In general, the state information is flag information that indicates whether a present area is a defective area in which a defect occurs or is a TDFL in which is recorded temporary defect information.
- 15        In the information regarding the TDFL #i, the state information is the flag information which indicates that the present area is a TDFL in which is recorded temporary defect information.

FIG. 8 illustrates the data structure of temporary disc definition structure (TDDS) #i. Referring to FIG. 8, the TDDS #i includes an 20 identifier, defect management mode information, a drive information pointer, a TDFL #i pointer, which points out the position of the corresponding TDFL #i, a user data physical area pointer, a user data logical area pointer, an optimal power control (OPC) pointer, and disc usage information.

25        The defect management mode information indicates whether defect management is performed on the disc 100. For instance, the information describes a spare area when defect management is performed and does not describe the spare area otherwise. If defect management is not required, the information provides this fact so that 30 more user data can be recorded in the spare area, which otherwise uses

about 5% of the disc recording capacity according to an aspect of the invention. The drive information pointer describes the location (e.g., the number of a first physical sector) of a drive information area (not shown) of the disc 100 according to an aspect of the present invention.

5 Drive information is obtained by conducting a test on the disc 100 with a certain disc drive, allowing the test to be skipped when data is read from the disc 100, thereby rendering fast reading operations. In other words, the drive information is created to use a certain drive without testing the drive. In this embodiment, the drive information  
10 includes recording conditions, such as an identifier of a used drive and the optimum record power. In the case of a write-once disc, data is recorded in a new cluster whenever drive information is updated. Thus, if information regarding an area of the disc 100 in which the next drive information is to be recorded is known in advance, it is possible to  
15 reduce time required to perform preliminary operations in order to read or reproduce data from or on the disc 100. For this reason, it is useful to record such drive information on a disc.

The TDFL #i pointer indicates the position of an area of the disc 100 where the TDFL #i is recorded (e.g., the number of a first physical  
20 sector of TDFL #i). The user data physical area pointer indicates the end (e.g., the number of the last physical sector) of a data area in which user data is physically recorded. The user data logical area pointer indicates the end part (e.g., the number of the last logical sector) of the data area in which user data is logically recorded. It is possible to detect  
25 the start of the data area where recording of the user data begins during a next recording operation, using the user data physical area pointer and the user data logical area pointer. The OPC pointer describes the location of a test area for detecting the optimum power control. The OPC pointer can also be used as information that provides a next area  
30 available when different types of drives are driven by different OPCs.

The disc usage information specifies whether the disc 100 is finalized (i.e., whether user data can be further recorded in the data area).

FIG. 9 illustrates an embodiment of the data structure of TDFL #i. Referring to FIG. 9, the TDFL #i includes an identifier, a TDDS #i pointer, 5 information regarding defect #n, information regarding defect #n+1, and so on. The information regarding defect #n includes information regarding start and end positions of defect #n in state information.

The TDDS #i pointer indicates the position of an area in which is recorded a corresponding TDDS #i. For instance, the TDDS #i pointer 10 can indicate the number of a first physical sector of the TDDS #i. Information regarding the position of the TDFL #i included in the TDDS #i and information regarding the position of the TDDS #i included in the TDDS #i specify the positions of the TDFL #i and the TDDS #i which are a pair of information. Thus, the above two different information can be 15 used to verify the availability of information recorded in the TDFL #i and the TDDS #i.

The state information, which is the information regarding defect #n, describes whether a certain area is an actual defective area or an area where defect management information is recorded. The inclusion of the 20 information regarding the defect #n into the state information is optional. The information regarding the start and end positions of the defect #n may be recorded with the number of a first physical sector and the number of the last physical sector of the defective area, respectively. The information regarding defect #n+1 is also recorded using the method 25 of recording the information regarding the defect #n.

In an embodiment of the invention, the verify-after-write method is performed for every several clusters. If the verify-after-write method is performed for every single cluster, the size of an area, which is

designated as a defective area, is determined to be a cluster, and thus, the number of the last physical sector of the area need not be recorded.

FIG. 10 illustrates the data structure of a disc definition structure (DDS) to be recorded in the DMA shown in FIGs. 3 and 4. Referring to 5 FIG. 10, the DDS includes an identifier, defect management mode information, a drive information pointer, a DFL pointer which specifies the position of a corresponding DFL, a user data physical area pointer, a user data logical area pointer, an OPC pointer, and disc usage information.

10 The defect management mode information indicates whether defect management is performed. This information describes that a spare area is not formed in the disc 100 according to the present invention when the defect management is not performed, and describes that a spare area is formed otherwise. The drive information pointer 15 specifies the position of a drive information area (not shown) of the disc 100. For example, the drive information pointer can specify the number of a first physical sector of the drive information area.

Drive information is obtained by conducting a test on the disc 100 with a certain drive, allowing the test to be skipped when data is read 20 from the disc 100, thereby rendering fast reading operations. In other words, the drive information is created to use a certain drive without testing the drive. In this embodiment, the drive information includes recording conditions such as an identifier of a used drive and the optimum record power. In the case of a write-once disc, data is 25 recorded in a new cluster whenever drive information is updated. Thus, if information regarding an area of the disc 100 in which the next drive information is to be recorded is known in advance, it is possible to reduce time required to perform preliminary operations in order to read or reproduce data from or on the disc 100. For this reason, it is useful to 30 record such drive information on a disc.

The DFL pointer specifies the position of an area in which DFL is recorded (e.g., the number of a first physical sector of the DFL). The user data physical area pointer indicates the end position of an area of a data area in which user data is physically recorded (e.g., the number of 5 the last physical sector of the area in which the user data is recorded). The user data logical area pointer indicates the end position of an area of a data area in which user data is physically recorded (e.g., the number of the last physical sector of the area in which the user data is recorded). With the user data physical area pointer and the user data logical area 10 pointer, it is possible to know the start of an area in which user data is to be recorded during a next recording operation. The OPC pointer specifies the position of a test area for detecting the optimum power control. The OPC pointer can also be used as information that provides a next area available when different types of drives are driven by 15 different OPCs. The disc usage information specifies whether the disc 100 is finalized (i.e., whether user data can be further recorded in the data area).

FIG. 11 illustrates an embodiment of the data structure of a defect 20 list (DFL) to be recorded in the DMA shown in FIGs. 3 and 4. Referring to FIG. 11, the DFL includes an identifier, a DDS pointer, information regarding defect #n, and information regarding defect #n+1. The 25 information regarding defect #n includes information regarding the start and end positions of defect #n in state information. Here, information regarding defect #i may be information regarding the aforementioned TDFL #i.

The DDS pointer points out the position of an area in which a corresponding DDS is recorded (e.g., the number of a first physical sector of the DDS). Information regarding the position of the DFL included in the DDS and information regarding the position of the DDS 30 included in the DFL, specify the positions of the DFL and the DDS which

are a pair of information. Thus, the above two different information can be used to verify the availability of information recorded in the DFL and the DDS.

The state information, which is the information regarding defect #n,  
5 describes whether a certain area is an actual defective area or an area where defect management information is recorded. The inclusion of the information regarding the defect #n into the state information is optional. The information regarding the start and end positions of the defect #n may be recorded with the number of a first physical sector and the  
10 number of the last physical sector of the defective area, respectively. The information regarding defect #n+1 is also recorded using the method of recording the information regarding the defect #n.

In an embodiment of the invention, the verify-after-write method is performed for every several clusters. If the verify-after-write method is  
15 performed for every single cluster, the size of an area, which is designated as a defective area, is determined to be a cluster, and thus, the number of the last physical sector of the area need not be recorded.

Hereinafter, embodiments of a disc defect management method according to the present invention will be described.

20 FIG. 12 is a flowchart illustrating a disc defect management method according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 12, in action 1201, a recording apparatus records defect information regarding data, which is recorded according to a first recording operation, as first temporary defect information in a data area of a disc, so as to perform disc defect management. In action 1202, the recording apparatus records the first temporary defect information and defect information regarding data, which is recorded according to a second recording operation, as second temporary defect information in the data area. In action 1203, the recording apparatus records defect  
25

management information for managing the first and second temporary defect information in a temporary defect management information area. In detail, action 1203 is performed by sequentially recording the first temporary defect information, the defect management information for managing the first temporary defect information, the first temporary defect management information, the second temporary defect information, the defect management information for managing the second temporary defect information, and the second temporary defect management information.

As described, the method only records two temporary defect information and two temporary defect management information for the sake convenience. However, it is understood there is no limit to the number of temporary defect information and defect management information which can be recorded. If the number is increased, temporary defect information is accumulatively recorded in the temporary defect management information area (i.e., all of previously recorded temporary defect information are recorded together with newly recorded temporary defect information).

During finalization of the disc, a last recorded temporary defect information and temporary defect management information may be either moved from the temporary defect management information area to a defect management area (DMA), or be maintained to be recorded in the temporary defect management information area. If the latter location is selected, a disc drive accesses the temporary defect management information area and reads the last recorded temporary defect information therefrom so as to detect a defective area of the disc.

FIG. 13 is a flowchart illustrating a disc defect management method according to another embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 13, in action 1301, a recording apparatus records defect information regarding data, which is recorded according to a first

recording operation, as first temporary defect information in a data area of a disc, so as to perform disc defect management. In action 1302, the recording apparatus records defect management information for managing the first temporary defect information as first temporary defect 5 management information in a temporary defect management information area which is present in at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area of the disc. In action 1303, the recording apparatus records the temporary defect information and defect information regarding data, which is recorded according to a second recording operation, as second 10 temporary defect information in the data area. In action 1304, the recording apparatus records management information for managing the second temporary defect information as second temporary defect management information in the temporary defect management information area. In action 1305, it is checked whether finalization of the 15 disc is required is checked.

In action 1306, if it is determined in action 1305 that finalization of the disc is not required, actions 1301 through 1304 are repeated while increasing indexes given to the recording operation, the temporary defect information, and the temporary defect management information by 1. It 20 is understood that the indexing could be numbers other than 1 or non-integers so long as the index changes so as to reflect different recording operations being performed. While not required in all aspects, all of previously recorded temporary defect information are accumulatively recorded whenever new temporary defect information is 25 recorded.

In action 1307, if it is determined in action 1305 that the disc is required to be finalized, a last recorded one of temporary defect management information and temporary defect information, which have been recorded until action 1305, are recorded in a defect management 30 area (DMA). In other words, the last recorded temporary defect

management information and temporary defect information are recorded as final defect management information and defect information in the DMA. The final defect management information and defect information may be repeatedly recorded to increase the reliability of data detection.

5        Further, the verify-after-write method may be performed on the final defect management information and defect information according to an embodiment of the invention. If a defect is detected from these information, an area of the disc in which the defect occurs and data recorded after the area having the defect may be regarded as being  
10      unavailable (i.e., they are designated as a defective area), and the final defect management information and defect information may be again recorded after the defective area. FIG. 14 is a flowchart illustrating a method of managing a defect in a disc according to yet another embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. 14, a recording  
15      apparatus records user data on a data area of a disc in units of data to facilitate the verify-after-write method, in action 1401. In action 1402, the data recorded in action 1401 is verified to detect an area of the disc in which a defect exists. In action 1403, the controller 2 of FIG. 1 creates information for designating an area covering the area having the  
20      defect and data recorded after the area having the defect, as a defective area. In action 1404, the controller 2 stores the created information as first temporary defect information in the memory 3 of FIG. 1. In action  
25      1405, it is checked whether a recording operation is expected to end. If it is determined in action 1405 that the recording operation is not likely to end, actions 1401 through 1404 are repeated before the end of the recording operation.

In action 1406, if it is determined in action 1405 that the recording operation is likely to end (i.e., when the recording of the user data is complete by a user input or according to the recording operation), the  
30      controller 2 reads the first temporary defect information from the memory

3 and records the first temporary defect information in a first temporary defect information area TDFL #0 of the data area. In action 1407, information for designating the first temporary defect information area TDFL #0 as a defective area is further recorded in the first temporary defect information area TDFL #0. In action 1408, the controller 2 records management information for managing the first temporary defect information area TDFL #0 as first temporary defect management information TDDS #0 in a temporary defect management information area.

.10           In action 1409, it is checked whether the disc is to be finalized. In action 1410, if it is determined in action 1409 that the disc is not required to be finalized, actions 1401 through 1408 are repeated before the finalization while increasing indexes given to the temporary defect information, the temporary defect information area, and the temporary defect management information by 1. Here, all of previously recorded temporary defect information are accumulatively recorded whenever new temporary defect information is recorded. It is understood that other numbers (including non-integers) could be used for the index so long as the index changes reflect different recording operations being performed.

15

20           In action 1411, if it is determined in action 1409 that finalization of the disc is required, a last recorded temporary defect information TDFL #i and temporary defect management information TDDS #i are recorded as final defect information DFL and defect management information DDS, respectively, in a defect management area (DMA). The final defect information (DFL) and defect management information (DDS) may be repeatedly recorded in the DMA several times so as to increase the reliability of data detection.

25

30           Further, the verify-after-write method may be performed on the final defect information (DFL) and final defect management information (DDS) according to an aspect of the invention. If a defect is detected

from the DFL and DDS, an area covering an area of the disc in which the defect occurs and data recorded after the area having the defect, may be regarded as being unavailable (i.e., be designated as a defective area), and the DFL and DDS may be again recorded after the defective area.

5       The aforementioned defect management may be embodied as a computer program that can be run by a computer. Codes and code segments, which constitute the computer program, can be easily reasoned by a computer programmer in the art. The program is stored in a computer readable medium. When the program is read and run by  
10      a computer such as the controller 2 shown in FIG. 1, the defect management is performed. Here, the computer-readable medium may be on a magnetic recording medium, an optical recording medium, a carrier wave medium or any other medium from which a computer can recognize a program. Moreover, the computer can be a general or  
15      special purpose computer and can utilize the program encoded on firmware.

#### Industrial Applicability

As described above, the present invention provides a defect  
20      management method that is applicable to a recordable disc, such as a write-once disc. In the method, a temporary defect information area is included in a data area of a disc, and therefore, defect information is accumulatively recorded in the temporary defect information area regardless of the disc recording capacity. Also, during finalization of the  
25      disc, only temporary defect information is read from the last temporary defect information area and the read information is recorded in a DMA, thereby enabling efficient use of the DMA whose recording capacity is limited. Accordingly, it is possible to record user data even on a write-once disc while performing defect management thereon, thereby  
30      backup operations can be more stably performed without interruptions.

In particular, a pointer, which specifies the position of a corresponding TDDS #i, is recorded in TDFL #i and a pointer, which specifies the position of TDFL #i, is recorded in the TDDS #i. Therefore, it is possible to crosscheck the relationship between the TDFL #i and the 5 TDDS #i. For the same reason, it is possible to crosscheck the relationship between a DDS and a DFL. Further, defect management mode information is contained in the TDDS #i and the DDS and allows selective defect management, thereby successfully performing recording operations irrespective of recording environment conditions.

10 In addition, it is understood that, in order to achieve a recording capacity of several dozen gigabytes, the recording and/or reproducing unit 1 shown in FIG. 1 could include a low wavelength, high numerical aperture type unit usable to record dozens of gigabytes of data on the disc 100. Examples of such units include, but are not limited to, those 15 units using light wavelengths of 405 nm and having numerical apertures of 0.85, those units compatible with Blu-ray discs, and/or those units compatible with Advanced Optical Discs (AOD).

While described in terms of a write-once disc, it is understood that the method can be used with rewritable media or where the medium has 20 write-once and rewritable portions.

Although a few embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it would be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes may be made in this embodiment without departing from the principles and spirit of the invention, the scope of which is defined in 25 the claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A disc for use with a recording and/or reproducing apparatus, the disc comprising:
  - a defect management area in at least one of a lead-in area, a lead-out area, and an outer area of the disc and in which defect management information is recordable;
  - a data area in which data is recorded;
  - a temporary defect information area which is in the data area and which includes temporary defect information regarding the recorded data in the data area; and
  - a temporary defect management information area which is in at least one of the lead-in area, and the lead-out area and which is used by the recording and/or reproducing apparatus to access the temporary defect information.

15

2. The disc of claim 1, wherein the data is recorded in recording operations in corresponding portions of the data area, and, each portion includes a temporary defect information area for the corresponding recording operation.

20

3. The disc of claim 1, wherein the temporary defect information in the temporary defect information area includes:
    - first information regarding a defect in data recorded according to a present recording operation, and
    - second information regarding a defect in data recording according to a previous recording operation.

25

4. A method of managing a defect in a disc, the disc comprising a data area, the method comprising:
    - recording as first temporary defect information in the data area defect information regarding data recorded in a current recording

operation, and defect information regarding data recorded in a previous recording operation; and

recording as second temporary defect information in the data area the first temporary defect information and defect information regarding  
5 data recorded in a next recording operation.

5. The method of claim 4, further comprising:

after the recording as the first temporary defect information, recording as first temporary defect management information in a  
10 temporary defect management information area defect management information for managing the first temporary defect information, and

after the recording as the second temporary defect information, recording as second temporary management information in the temporary defect management information area defect management  
15 information for managing the second temporary defect information, wherein the temporary defect management information area is formed in at least one of the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the outer area of the disc.

20 6. A method of managing a defect in a disc, the disc comprising a data area, the method comprising:

recording as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information in the data area defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to a first recording operation, defect information regarding data recorded in  
25 the data area according to a second recording operation, defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to an  $n-1^{\text{st}}$  recording operation, and defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to an  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operation; and

recording as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information in a  
30 temporary defect management information area defect management information for managing the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information,

wherein n is an integer.

7. The method of claim 6, further comprising:  
during finalization of the disc, recording a last recorded temporary  
5 defect information and a last recorded temporary defect management  
information in a defect management area of the disc.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the temporary defect  
management information area is in at least one of a lead-in area, a  
10 lead-out area, and an outer area of the disc.

9. The method of claim 6, wherein the recording as the n<sup>th</sup>  
temporary defect information comprises:  
recording first data in a predetermined unit;  
15 verifying the recorded data to detect an area of the disc in which a  
defect exists;  
storing in a memory information for designating as a defective  
area an area including the area having the defect and another area  
which includes other data recorded after the area having the defect;  
20 recording second data in the predetermined unit after the  
defective area;  
repeating the verifying and the storing at least once with respect to  
the second data; and  
when the n<sup>th</sup> recording operation is to end, reading the information  
25 from the memory and recording the read information in an n<sup>th</sup> temporary  
defect information area of the data area.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the recording as the n<sup>th</sup>  
temporary defect information further comprises recording information for  
30 designating the n<sup>th</sup> temporary defect information area as a defective area  
in the n<sup>th</sup> temporary defect information area.

11. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus which transfers data with respect to a disc, the disc including a data area and at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area, the apparatus comprising:

5        a recording unit that records the data in the data area of according to a recording operation; and

a controller that controls the recording unit to:

record as temporary defect information in the data area of the disc defect information regarding the data recorded during the

10      recording operation, and

record temporary defect management information for managing the temporary defect information in a temporary defect management information area that is in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area.

15

12. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus of claim 11, wherein the controller further controls the recording unit to accumulatively record in the temporary defect information additional defect information regarding additional data recorded according to a previous recording operation.

13. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus which transfers data with respect to a disc, the disc including a data area and at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area, the apparatus comprising:

25        a recording unit that records data in the data area according to first through  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operations; and

a controller that controls the recording unit to:

record as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information in the data area defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to 30 the first through  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operations; and

record as n<sup>th</sup> temporary defect management information in a temporary defect management information area defect management information for managing the n<sup>th</sup> temporary defect information, wherein n is an integer.

5

14. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus of claim 13, further comprising:

a reading unit that reads the data recorded on the disc; and  
a memory,

10 wherein the controller further:

controls the recording unit to record the data in a predetermined unit,

detects an area having a defect on the disc by uses the reading unit to read and verify the recorded data,

15 stores in the memory information for designating as a defective area the area having the defect and an area in which is recorded data recorded after the area having the defect, and

when the n<sup>th</sup> recording operation is to end, reads the information from the memory and controls the recording unit to record 20 the read information in an n<sup>th</sup> temporary defect information area.

15. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus of claim 14, wherein the controller further controls the recording unit to further record information for designating the n<sup>th</sup> temporary defect information area as the defective area in the n<sup>th</sup> temporary defect information area.

16. A disc for use with a recording and/or reproducing apparatus, the disc comprising:

a defect management area in at least one of a lead-in area and a 30 lead-out area of the disc and which includes defect management information used by the recording and/or reproducing apparatus;

- a data area of the disc in which data is recorded;
- a temporary defect information area that is in the data area and includes temporary defect information regarding the recorded data in the data area; and
- 5           a temporary defect management information area that is in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area and includes temporary defect management information used by the recording and/or reproducing apparatus for managing the temporary defect information, wherein the defect management information of the defect
- 10          management area includes a last recorded temporary defect management information that was last recorded in the temporary defect information area and a last recorded temporary defect management information that was last recorded in the temporary defect management information area.
- 15
17.       The disc of claim 16, wherein the data is recorded in recording operations in corresponding portions of the data area, and, each portion includes a temporary defect information area for the corresponding recording operation.
- 20
18.       The disc of claim 16, wherein the temporary defect information in the temporary defect information area includes:
- first information regarding a defect in data recorded according to a present recording operation, and
- 25          second information regarding a defect in data recording according to a previous recording operation.
19.       A disc for use with a recording and/or reproducing apparatus, the disc comprising:
- 30          a defect management area formed in at least one of a lead-in area, a lead-out area, and an outer area of the disc and which includes

defect management information used by the recording and/or reproducing apparatus;

a data area in which data is recorded;

a temporary defect information area that is in the data area and

5 includes temporary defect information regarding the recorded data in the data area; and

a temporary defect management information area that is in the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the outer area and includes temporary defect management information used by the recording and/or reproducing apparatus to access the temporary defect information,

10 wherein the defect management information of the defect management area includes a last recorded temporary defect information that was last recorded in the temporary defect information area and a last recorded temporary defect management information that was last recorded in the temporary defect management information area.

20. The disc of claim 19, wherein the data is recorded in recording operations in corresponding portions of the data area, and, each portion includes a temporary defect information area for the 20 corresponding recording operation.

21. The disc of claim 19, wherein the temporary defect information in the temporary defect information area includes:

25 first information regarding a defect in data recorded in a present recording operation, and

second information regarding a defect in data recorded in previous recording operations.

30. A method of managing a defect in a disc, the disc comprising a data area and at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area, the method comprising:

recording as temporary defect information in the data area defect information regarding data recorded in the data area for every recording operation;

recording as temporary defect management information in a

- 5 temporary defect management information area defect management information for managing the temporary defect information, the temporary defect management information area being in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area; and

during finalization of the disc, recording the temporary defect

- 10 information and the temporary defect management information in a defect management area formed in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area.

23. A method of managing a defect in a disc, the disc

- 15 comprising a data area, the method comprising:

recording as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information in the data area defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to a first recording operation, defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to a second recording operation, defect

- 20 information regarding data recorded in the data area according to an  $n-1^{\text{st}}$  recording operation, and defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to an  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operation;

recording as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information in a temporary defect management information area defect management

- 25 information for managing the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information, where  $n$  is an integer;

during finalization of the disc, recording the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information and the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information in a defect management area.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the temporary defect management information area is in at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area, and the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and an outer area of the disc.

5

25. The method of claim 23, wherein the recording as the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information comprises:

recording first data in a predetermined unit;

verifying the recorded first data to detect an area having a defect;

10 storing in a memory information for designating as a defective area an area including the area having the defect and another area in which additional data is recorded after the area having the defect;

recording second data in the predetermined unit after the defective area;

15 repeating the verifying and the storing at least once with respect to the second data; and

when the  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operation is to end, reading the information from the memory and recording the read information in an  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information area of the data area.

20

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the recording as the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information further comprises recording in the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information area information for designating the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information area as a defective area.

25

27. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus which transfers data with respect to a disc, the disc including a data area and at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area, the apparatus comprising:

a recording unit that records the data on the data area of the disc

30 according to a recording operation; and

a controller that controls the recording unit to:

record as temporary defect information in the data area  
defect information regarding the data recorded according to the  
recording operation;

- 5 record as temporary defect management information in a  
temporary defect management information area defect management  
information for managing the temporary defect information; and  
record the temporary defect information and temporary  
defect management information in a defect management area that is  
formed in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area,  
10 wherein the temporary defect management information area is in  
at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area of the disc.

28. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus which transfers  
data with respect to a disc, the disc including a data area and at least  
15 one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area, the apparatus comprising:  
a recording unit that records the data in the data area of the disc  
according to first through  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operations; and  
a controller that controls the recording unit to:  
record as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information in the data area  
20 defect information regarding the data recorded according to the first  
through  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operations;  
record as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information in  
a temporary defect management information area defect management  
information for managing the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information; and  
25 record a last recorded temporary defect information and  
temporary defect management information in a defect management  
area,  
where  $n$  is an integer.

- 30 29. The recording and/or reproducing apparatus of claim 28,  
further comprising:

a reading unit that reads the data recorded on the disc; and

a memory,

wherein the controller further:

controls the recording unit to record the data in a

5 predetermined unit,

uses the reading unit to detect an area having a defect on  
the disc by reading and verifying the recorded data,

stores, in the memory, information for designating a  
defective area to include the area having the defect and another area  
10 having other data recorded after the area having the defect as a  
defective area, and

reads the information from the memory and controls the  
recording unit to record the read information in an  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect  
information area when the  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operation is to end.

15

30. A disc for use with a recording and/or reproducing  
apparatus, the disc comprising:

a defect management area formed in at least one of a lead-in  
area and a lead-out area of the disc and which includes defect

20 management information used by the recording and/or reproducing  
apparatus;

a data area which includes data;

a temporary defect information area in the data area and which  
includes temporary defect information regarding the data; and

25 a temporary defect management information area in at least one  
of the lead-in area and the lead-out area and which includes temporary  
defect management information used by the recording and/or  
reproducing apparatus for managing the temporary defect information,

wherein the temporary defect information and the temporary

30 defect management information are recorded again when a disc defect is  
detected using a verify-after-write method.

31. The disc of claim 30, wherein the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information are respectively again recorded in the temporary defect information area and  
5 the temporary defect management information area when a disc defect is detected using the verify-after-write method to verify the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information.

32. The disc of claim 30, wherein the data is recorded in  
10 recording operations in corresponding portions of the data area, and, each portion includes a temporary defect information area for the corresponding recording operation.

33. The disc of claim 30, wherein the temporary defect  
15 information in the temporary defect information area includes:

first information regarding a defect in data recorded according to a present recording operation, and  
second information regarding a defect in data recording according to a previous recording operation.

20

34. A disc for use with a recording and/or reproducing apparatus, the disc comprising:

a defect management area formed in at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area of the disc and which includes defect  
25 management information used by the recording and/or reproducing apparatus;  
a data area which includes data;  
a temporary defect information area that is in the data area and which includes temporary defect information regarding the data in the  
30 data area; and

a temporary defect management information area that is in at least one of the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and an outer area of the disc and which includes temporary defect management information used by the recording and/or reproducing apparatus to access the temporary  
5 defect information,

wherein:

10 a last recorded temporary defect information that was last recorded in the temporary defect information area and a last recorded temporary defect management information that was last recorded in the temporary defect management information area are again recorded in the defect management area during finalization of the disc, and

15 the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information are recorded again in another temporary defect information area and the temporary defect management information area, respectively, when a disc defect is detected using the verify-after-write method.

35. A method of managing a defect in a disc, the disc comprising a data area and at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out  
20 area, the method comprising:

recording as temporary defect information in the data area defect information regarding data recorded in the data area for every recording operation;

25 recording temporary defect management information for managing the temporary defect information in a temporary defect management information area formed in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area; and

30 performing a verify-after-write method on at least one of the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information and, if a disc defect is detected using the verify-after-write

method, again recording the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein the disc comprises both a  
5 lead in and a lead out area, and the method further comprises recording  
the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management  
information in a defect management area in the lead-in area and in the  
lead-out area.

10 37. The method of claim 35, wherein the performing the  
verify-after-write method comprises again recording at least one of the  
temporary defect information and the temporary defect management  
information in the temporary defect information area and the temporary  
defect management information area.

15 38. A method of managing a defect in a disc, the disc  
comprising a data area and at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out  
area, the method comprising:  
recording as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information in the data area

20 defect information regarding data recorded in the data area according to  
a first recording operation, defect information regarding data recorded in  
the data area according to a second recording operation, defect  
information regarding data recorded in the data area according to an  
n-1<sup>st</sup> recording operation, and defect information regarding data recorded  
25 in the data area according to an  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operation;

recording defect management information for managing the  $n^{\text{th}}$   
temporary defect information as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management  
information in a temporary defect management information area of the  
disc; and

30 performing a verify-after-write method on at least one of the  $n^{\text{th}}$   
temporary defect information and the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management

information and, if a disc defect is detected according to the verify-after-write method, again recording the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information and the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information, wherein  $n$  is an integer.

5

39. The method of claim 38, further comprising:  
during finalization of the disc, recording a last recorded temporary defect information and a last recorded temporary defect management information in a defect management area.

10

40. The method of claim 38, wherein the performing the verify-after-write method comprises again recording at least one of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information and the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management information in the temporary defect information area or the temporary defect management information area.

15

41. The method of claim 38, wherein the recording as the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information comprises:

recording first data in a predetermined unit;  
20 verifying the recorded first data to detect an area having a defect;  
storing in a memory information for designating as a defective area an area including the area having the defect and another area in which additional data recorded after the area having the defect;  
recording second data in the predetermined unit after the  
25 defective area;  
repeating the verifying and the storing at least once with respect to the second data; and  
when the  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operation is to end, reading the information from the memory and recording the read information in an  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information area of the data area.

42. The method of claim 41, wherein the recording as the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information further comprises recording in the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information area information for designating the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information area as a defective area.

5

43. A recording/and or reproducing apparatus for use with a disc, the disc comprising a data area and at least one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area, the apparatus comprising:

a recording/reading unit which records data on and/or reads data  
10 from the data area of the disc; and

a controller which:

controls the recording/reading unit to record as temporary defect information in the data area defect information regarding that data recorded in the data area according to a recording  
15 operation, and

controls the recording/reading unit to record as temporary defect management information in a temporary defect management information area defect management information for managing the temporary defect information, the temporary defect management  
20 information area being in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area,

performs a verify-after-write method on at least one of the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information; and

25 controls the recording/reading unit to again record the at least one of the temporary defect information and the temporary defect management information on which the verify-after-write method was performed when a disc defect is detected using the verify-after-write method.

30

44. The recording/and or reproducing apparatus of claim 43,  
wherein the controller further controls the recording/reading unit to record  
the temporary defect information and temporary defect management  
information again in the temporary defect information area or the  
5 temporary defect management information area when the disc defect is  
detected using the verify-after-write method.

45. A recording/and or reproducing apparatus for use with a  
disc, the disc comprising a data area and at least one of a lead-in area  
10 and a lead-out area, the apparatus comprising:

a recording unit that records data in the data area according to  
first through  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operations; and

a controller that:

15 controls the recording unit to record as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect  
information in the data area defect information regarding the data  
recorded according to the first through  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operations;

controls the recording unit to record as  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect  
management information in a temporary defect management information  
area defect management information for managing the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary  
20 defect information;

performs a verify-after-write method on at least one of the  
 $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information and the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect  
management information; and

25 controls the recording unit to again record the at least one of  
the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information and the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect  
management information on which the verify-after-write method was  
performed when a disc defect is detected using the verify-after-write  
method,

wherein  $n$  is an integer.

46. The recording/and or reproducing apparatus of claim 45,  
wherein the controller further controls the recording unit to record the  $n^{\text{th}}$   
temporary defect information and the  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect management  
information in the temporary defect information area and the temporary  
5 defect management information area, respectively, when the disc defect  
is detected.

47. The recording/and or reproducing apparatus of claim 45,  
further comprising a memory, and wherein the controller further:  
10 controls the recording unit to record the data in a predetermined  
unit and reads and verifies the recorded data to detect an area having a  
defect;  
stores in the memory information for designating as a defective  
area an area including the area having the defect and another area in  
15 which additional data is recorded after the area having the defect; and  
reads the information from the memory and controls the recording  
unit to record the read information in an  $n^{\text{th}}$  temporary defect information  
area of the data area when the  $n^{\text{th}}$  recording operation is to end.

20 48. A method of managing defects in data recorded on a disc,  
the disc comprising a data area, the method comprising:  
reviewing recorded data to detect a defect in the data recorded in  
the data area; and  
recording defect information related to the defect in the recorded  
25 data as first temporary defect information in the data area of the disc.

49. The method of claim 48, wherein the disc comprises a write  
once disc having a property which prevents, after the data is recorded on  
an area of the disc, new data from being written to the area of the disc.

30

50. The method of 49, further comprising:

recording next defect information regarding another defect in next recorded data as second temporary defect information in the data area.

51. The method of 50, further comprising again recording the  
5 first temporary defect information with the next defect information so as  
to be included with the second temporary defect information.

52. The method of 48, further comprising:  
recording management information regarding the recorded defect  
10 information in one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area of the disc,  
wherein the data area is disposed between the lead-in area and  
the lead-out area.

53. The method of 52, further comprising:  
recording next defect information regarding another defect in next  
15 recorded data as second temporary defect information in the data area;  
recording next management information regarding the next  
recorded defect information in one of the lead-in area and the lead-out  
area of the disc; and  
20 again recording the first temporary defect information with the next  
defect information so as to be included with the second temporary defect  
information.

54. The method of 49, wherein the reviewing the recorded data  
25 comprises verifying the recorded data to provide a verification result, and  
the recording the defect information is performed after the verification  
result.

55. The method of 54, wherein the verifying the recorded data  
30 comprises storing the verification result in a memory other than the disc,  
and the recording the defect information comprises recalling the

verification result from the memory to be recorded in the first temporary defect information.

56. The method of 49, wherein the disc includes a spare area  
5 in addition to the data area, and the method further comprises:

if the reviewing the recorded data indicates that there is the defect in the recorded data, re-recording the recorded data in a position within the spare area; and

10 the recording the defect information further comprises recording information indicating the position of the re-recorded data within the  
spare area.

57. The method of claim 56, wherein:

the recorded data is recorded in a unit in the data area,  
15 the defect does not occur in all portions of the data area corresponding to the unit of the recorded data, and  
the re-recorded data is re-recorded as the unit in the spare area.

58. The method of claim 57, wherein the spare area comprises  
20 5% of an entire data capacity of the disc.

59. The method of claim 57, wherein the spare area is present at an end of the data area of the disc.

25 60. The method of 49, wherein the recording the defect information comprises including in the first temporary defect information a position of the defect and a position of the temporary defect information.

30 61. The method of 60, further comprising:

recording next defect information regarding another defect in next recorded data as second temporary defect information in the data area, the next defect information including a position of the another defect detected in the next recorded data and a position of the second  
5 temporary defect information; and

again recording the first temporary defect information with the next defect information so as to be included with the second temporary defect information.

10 62. The method of 48, wherein the disc is a CD-R.

63. The method of 48, wherein the disc is a DVD-R.

15 64. The method of 48, wherein the disc is a write once disc having a storage capacity at or above 10 gigabytes.

65. The method of 48, wherein the disc is a write once disc having a storage capacity at or above 20 gigabytes.

20 66. A recording and/or reproducing apparatus for use with a disc, the disc comprising a data area, the apparatus comprising:

a recording/reading unit to record data in a data area of the disc and to read the recorded data from the disc; and

a controller to control the recording/reading unit to detect a defect

25 in the recorded data in the data area of the disc, and to record defect information regarding the defect in the recorded data as first temporary defect information in the data area of the disc,

wherein the disc comprises a write-once disc which prevents, once data is recorded in an area of the disc, other data from being

30 written to the area of the disc.

67. The apparatus of claim 66, wherein the controller further controls the recording/reading unit to record next defect information regarding another defect in a next recorded data as second temporary defect information in the data area.

5

68. The apparatus of claim 67, wherein the controller further controls the recording/reading unit to again record the first temporary defect information with the next defect information so as to be included with the second temporary defect information.

10

69. The apparatus of claim 66, wherein the controller further controls the recording/reading unit to record management information regarding the recorded defect information in one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area of the disc,

15

wherein the data area is disposed between the lead-in area and the lead-out area.

70. The apparatus of claim 69, wherein the controller further controls the recording/reading unit to:

20

record next defect information regarding next recorded data as second temporary defect information in the data area;

record next management information regarding the next recorded defect information in one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area of the disc; and

25

again record the first temporary defect information with the next defect information so as to be included with the second temporary defect information.

30

71. The apparatus of claim 66, wherein the controller reviews the recorded data by verifying the recorded data to provide a verification

result, and further controls the recording/reading unit to record the defect information after the verification result is provided.

72. The apparatus of claim 71, further comprising a memory  
5 controlled by the controller, wherein the verifying the recorded data comprises storing the verification result in the memory, and the controller recalls the stored verification result from the memory to be recorded in the first temporary defect information.

10 73. The apparatus of claim 66, wherein the disc includes a spare area in addition to the data area, and the controller further controls the recording/reading unit to, if there is the defect in the recorded data, re-record the recorded data in a position within the spare area, and to record information in the first temporary defect information indicating the  
15 position of the re-recorded data recorded within the spare area.

74. The apparatus of claim 73, wherein:  
the recorded data is recorded in a unit in the data area,  
the defect does not occur in all portions of the data area  
20 corresponding to the unit of the recorded data, and  
the controller further controls the recording/reading unit to  
re-record the data as the unit in the spare area.

75. The apparatus of claim 66, wherein the controller further  
25 controls the recording/reading unit to allocate 5% of an entire data capacity of the disc to be the spare area.

76. The apparatus of claim 66, wherein the controller further  
controls the recording/reading unit to include in the first temporary defect  
30 information a position of the defect and a position of the first temporary defect information.

77. The apparatus of claim 76, wherein the controller further controls the recording/reading unit to:

record next defect information regarding next recorded data as  
5 second temporary defect information in the data area, the next defect information including a position of another defect detected in the next recorded data and a position of the second temporary defect information; and

10 again record the first temporary defect information with the next defect information so as to be included with the second temporary defect information.

78. The apparatus of claim 66, wherein the first temporary defect information is recorded on the disc comprising one of a CD-R and a  
15 DVD-R.

79. The apparatus of claim 66, wherein the first temporary defect information is recorded on the disc having a storage capacity in excess of 20 gigabytes.

20 80. The apparatus of claim 66, wherein the controller controls the recording/reading unit to copy the recorded first temporary defect information from the data area to a disk management area of the disk.

25 81. A computer readable medium encoded with instructions for performing a method of managing defects on a disc performed by a computer, the method including:

reviewing recorded data in a data area of the disc to detect a defect in the recorded data; and

30 recording defect information related to the defect as first temporary defect information in the data area of the disc.

82. The computer readable medium of claim 81, wherein the disc is a write once disc having a property which prevents, after the data is recorded on an area of the disc, new data from being written to the  
5 area of the disc.

83. The computer readable medium of claim 81, wherein the method further comprises:  
recording next defect information regarding another defect in next  
10 recorded data as second temporary defect information in the data area.

84. The computer readable medium of claim 83, wherein the method further comprises again recording the first temporary defect information with the next defect information so as to be included with the  
15 second temporary defect information.

85. The computer readable medium of claim 81, wherein the method further comprises:  
recording management information regarding the recorded defect  
20 information in one of a lead-in area and a lead-out area of the disc,  
wherein the data area is disposed between the lead-in area and  
the lead-out area.

86. The computer readable medium of claim 85, wherein the  
25 method further comprises:  
recording next defect information regarding another defect in next recorded data as second temporary defect information in the data area;  
recording next management information regarding the next  
recorded defect information in one of the lead-in area and the lead-out  
30 area of the disc; and

again recording the first temporary defect information with the next defect information so as to be included with the second temporary defect information.

5        87. The computer readable medium of claim 81, wherein the reviewing the recorded data comprises verifying the recorded data to provide a verification result, and the recording the defect information is performed after the verification result.

10        88. The computer readable medium of claim 87, wherein the verifying the recorded data comprises storing the verification result in a memory other than the disc, and the recording the defect information comprises recalling the verification result from the memory to be recorded in the first temporary defect information.

15        89. The computer readable medium of claim 87, wherein the method further comprises, wherein the disc includes a spare area in addition to the data area, and the method further comprises:

20        if the reviewing the recorded data indicates that there is the defect in the recorded data, re-recording the recorded data in a position within the spare area; and

the recording the defect information further comprises recording information indicating the position of the re-recorded data within the spare area.

25        90. The computer readable medium of claim 89, wherein:  
the recorded data is recorded in a unit in the data area,  
the defect does not occur in all portions of the data area  
corresponding to the unit of the recorded data, and  
30        the re-recorded data is re-recorded as the unit in the spare area.

91. The computer readable medium of claim 90, wherein the method further comprises allocating as the spare area 5% of an entire data capacity of the disc.

5 92. The computer readable medium of claim 81, wherein the recording the defect information comprises including in the first temporary defect information a position of the defect and a position of the temporary defect information.

10 93. The computer readable medium of claim 92, wherein the method further comprises:

recording next defect information regarding another defect in next recorded data as second temporary defect information in the data area, the next defect information including a position of the another defect  
15 detected in the next recorded data and a position of the second temporary defect information; and

again recording the first temporary defect information with the next defect information so as to be included with the second temporary defect information.

20 94. The computer readable medium of claim 81, wherein the method further includes copying the recorded first temporary defect information from the data area to a defect management area of the disc.

25 95. The computer readable medium of claim 94, wherein the copying the recorded first temporary defect information from the data area to the defect management area of the disc occurs during a finalization process after which new data cannot be recorded on the disc.

30 96. The computer readable medium of claim 94, wherein the disc is a write once disc.

97. A storage medium for use with a recording and/or reproducing apparatus, the medium comprising:

a recording layer which comprises a lead-in area, a data area, and

5 a lead-out area;

a temporary defect information area in the data area and which includes temporary defect information; and

a temporary defect management information area in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area, and which includes temporary

10 defect management information used by the recording and/or reproducing apparatus to manage the temporary defect information,

wherein:

the temporary defect management information includes a defect information pointer which specifies a position of the temporary

15 defect information, and

the temporary defect information includes a defect management information pointer which specifies a position of the temporary defect management information.

20 98. A computer readable medium encoded with instructions for performing a method of managing a defect in a storage medium performed by a computer, the method including:

accumulatively recording defect information corresponding to the defect, in temporary defect information areas of the storage medium; and

25 recording the defect information that is last recorded in the corresponding temporary defect information area, in a defect management area of the storage medium during a finalization of the storage medium.

30 99. The computer readable medium of claim 98, wherein the method further includes recording defect management information to

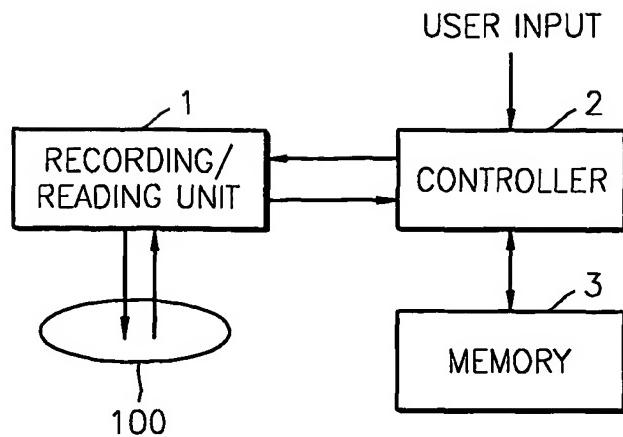
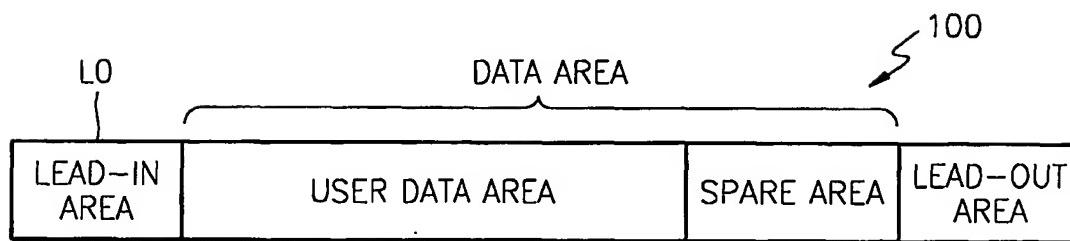
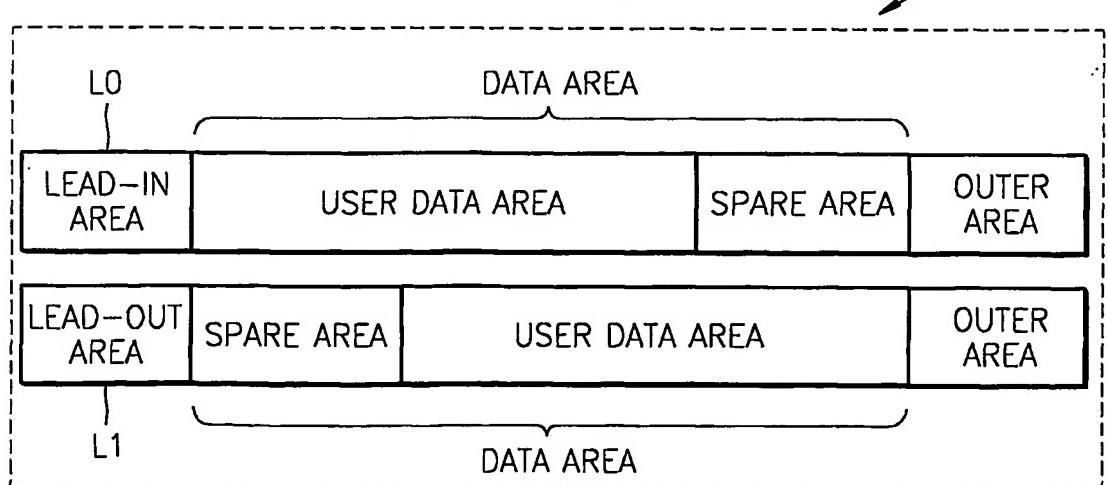
manage the defect information, in temporary defect management information areas of the storage medium.

100. The computer readable medium of claim 99, wherein:
- 5       the recording of the defect information includes recording the defect information having a position pointer corresponding to the defect management information, and
- the recording of the defect management information includes recording the defect management information having a position pointer
- 10      corresponding to the defect information.

101. The computer readable medium of claim 99, wherein:
- the temporary defect information areas are provided in a data area of the storage medium, and
- 15      the temporary defect management information areas are provided in at least one of lead-in and lead-out areas of the storage medium.

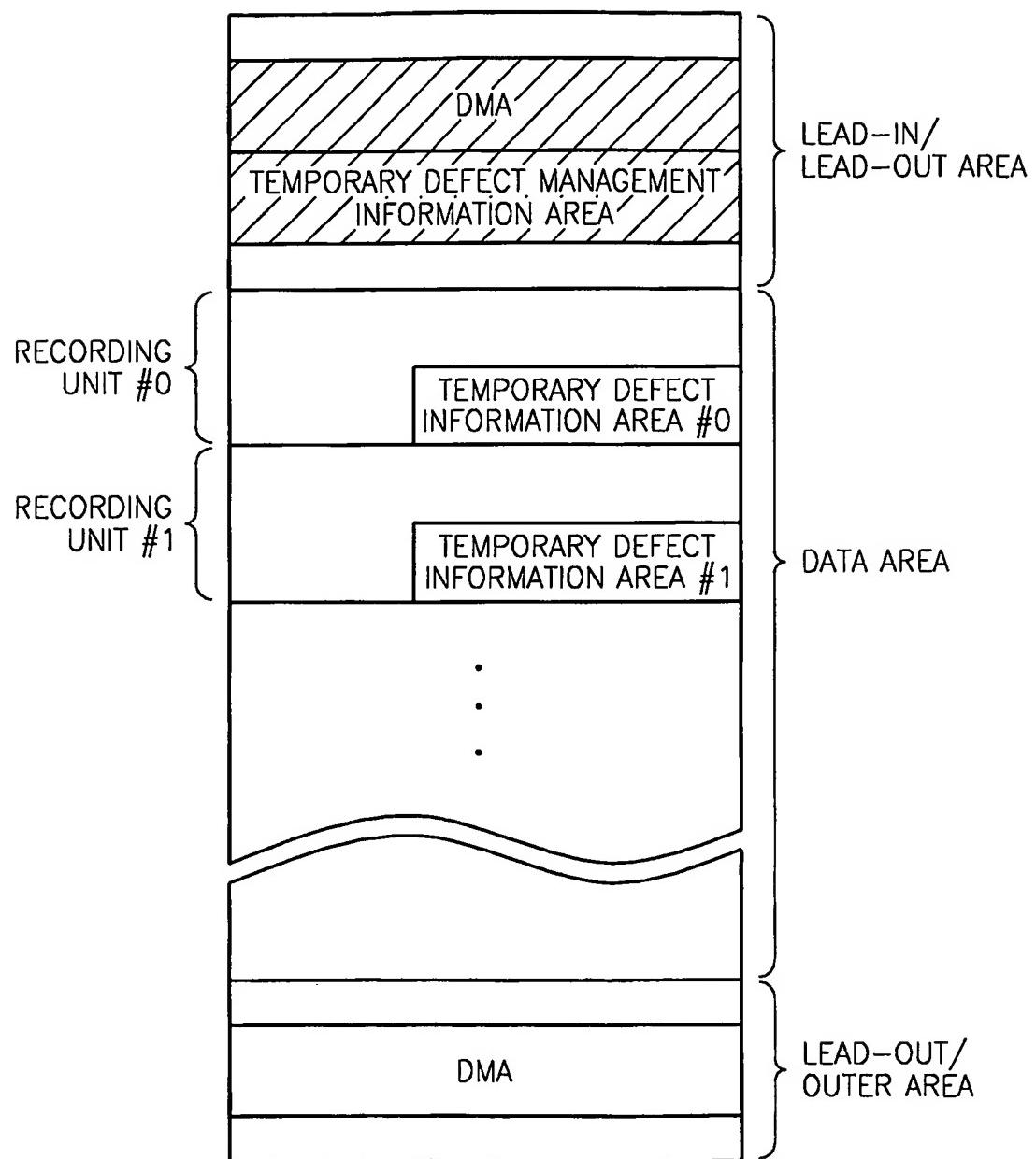
102. The computer readable medium of claim 98, wherein the storage medium is a write once storage medium or a storage medium
- 20      having a write once portion.

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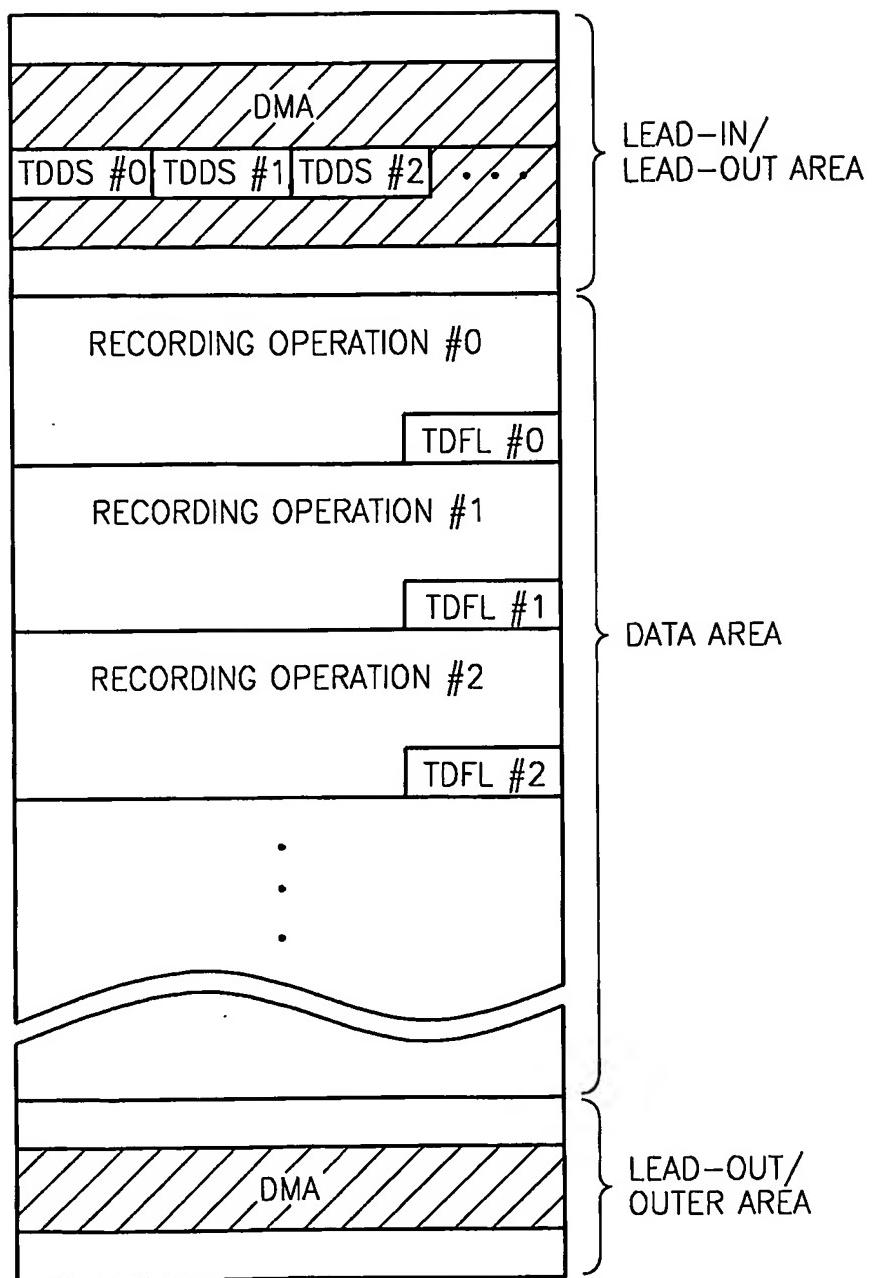
**FIG. 1****FIG. 2A****FIG. 2B**

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FIG. 3

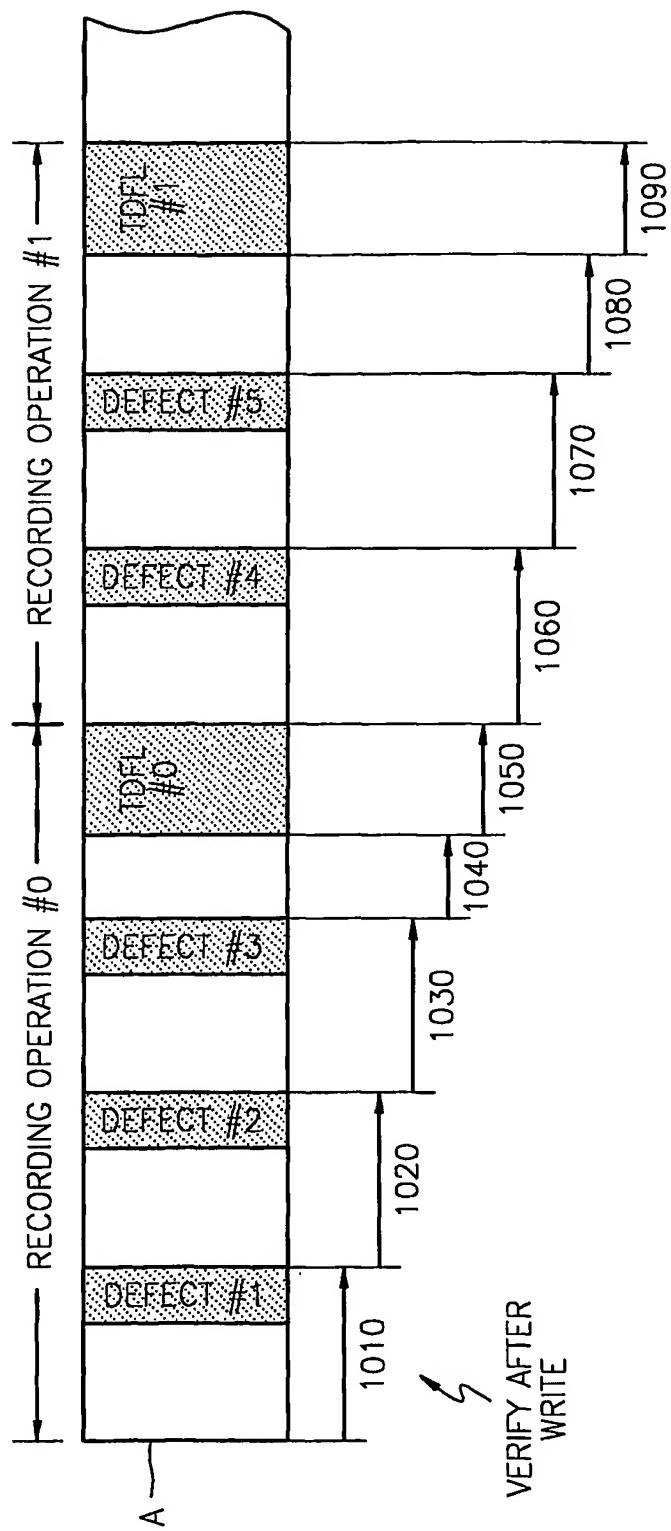
100

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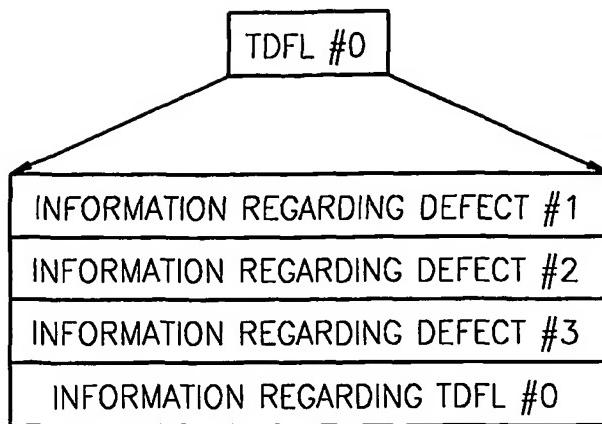
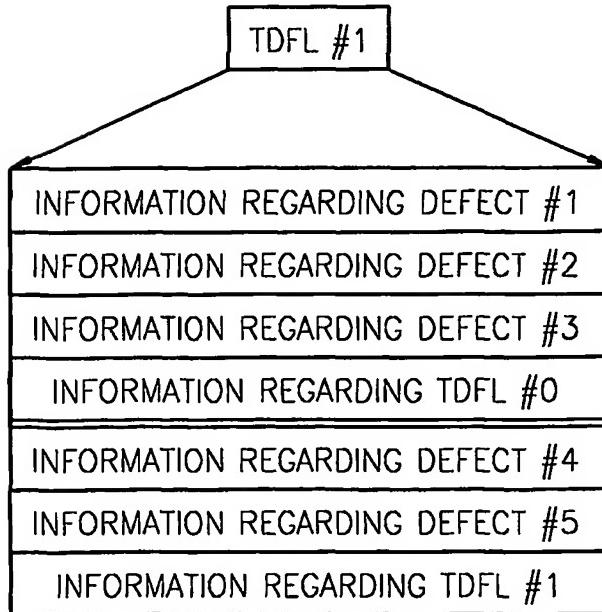
**FIG. 4**100

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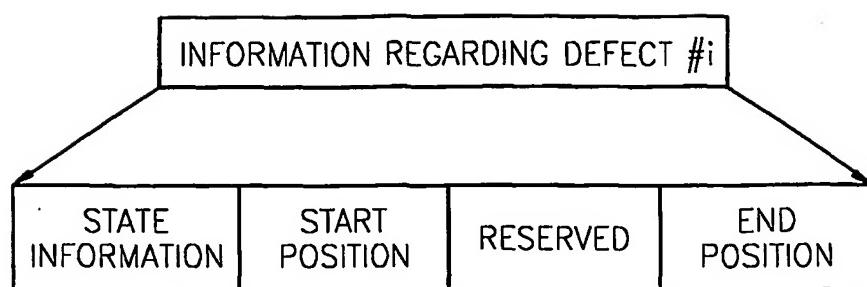
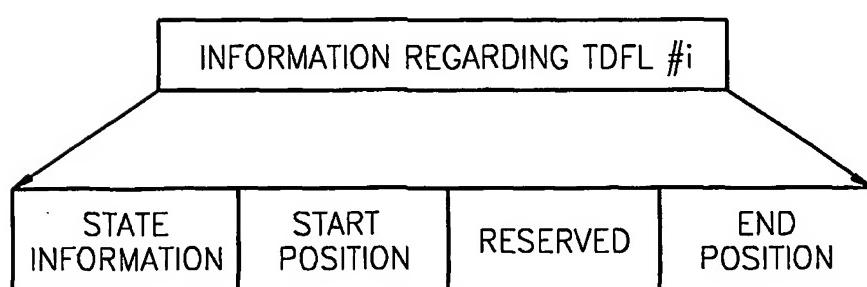
FIG. 5



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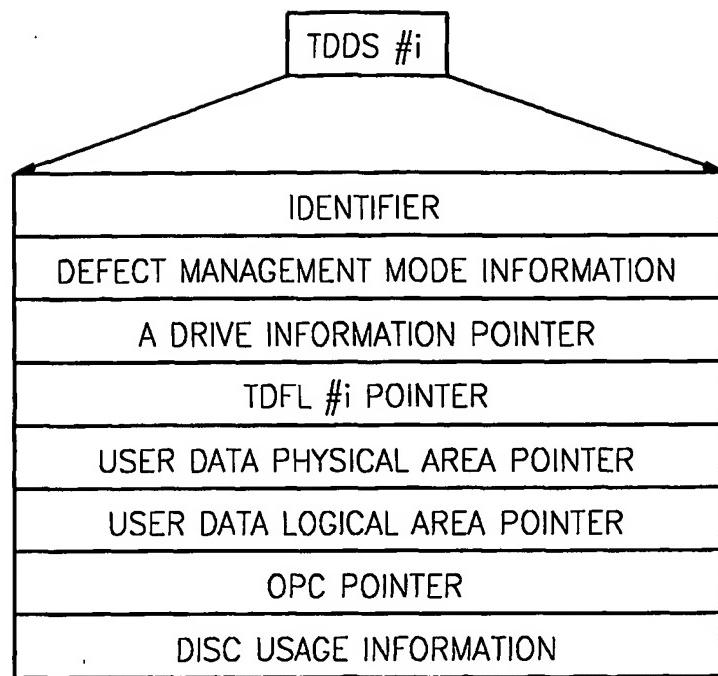
**FIG. 6A****FIG. 6B**

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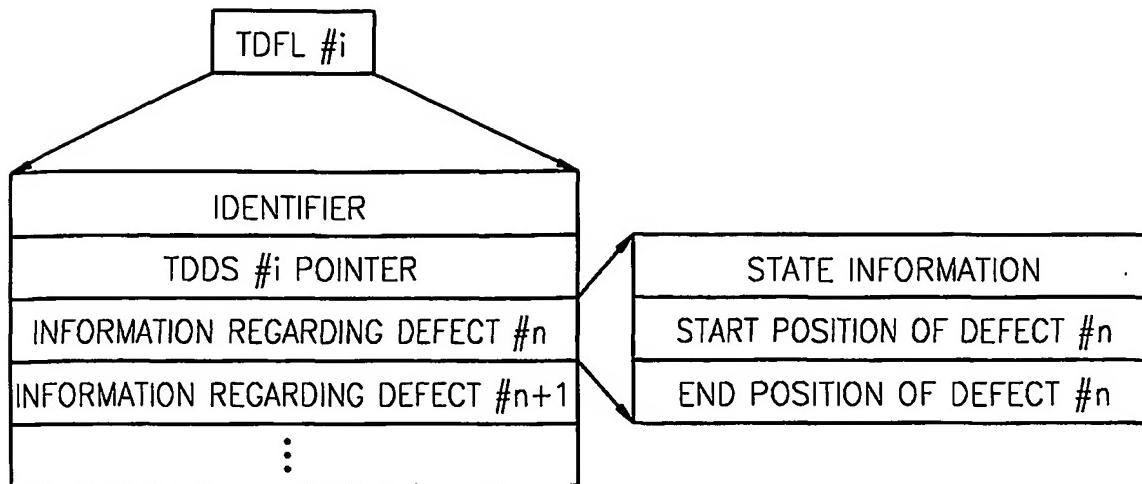
**FIG. 7A****FIG. 7B**

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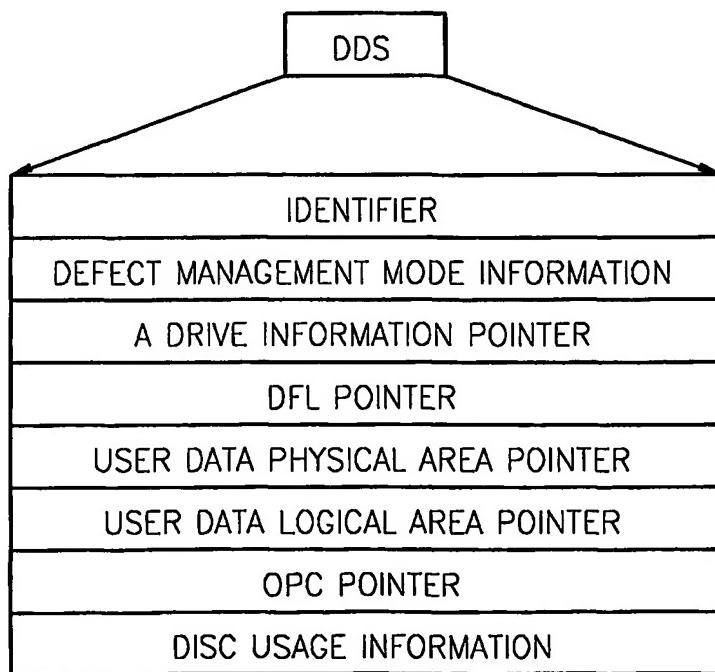
FIG. 8



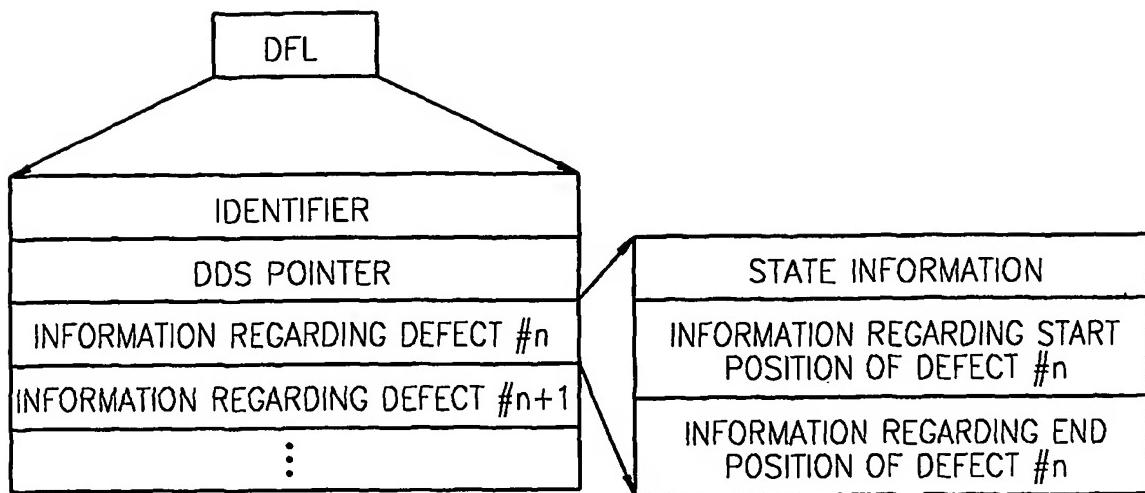
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**FIG. 9**



**FIG. 10**



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**FIG. 11**



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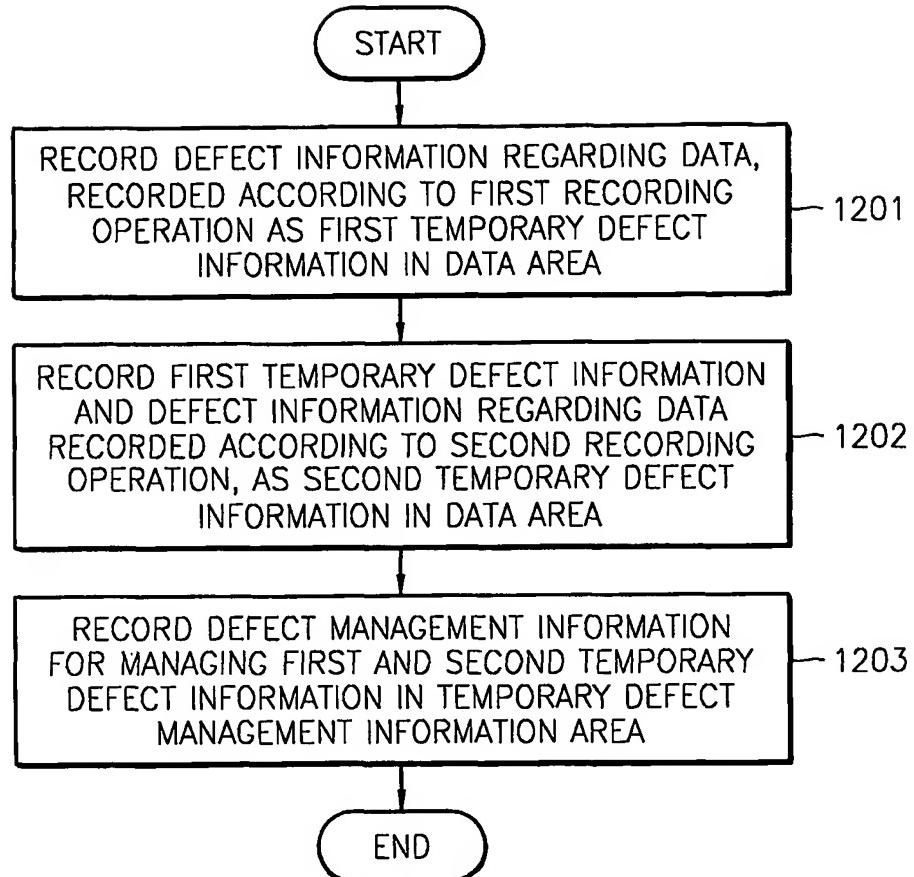
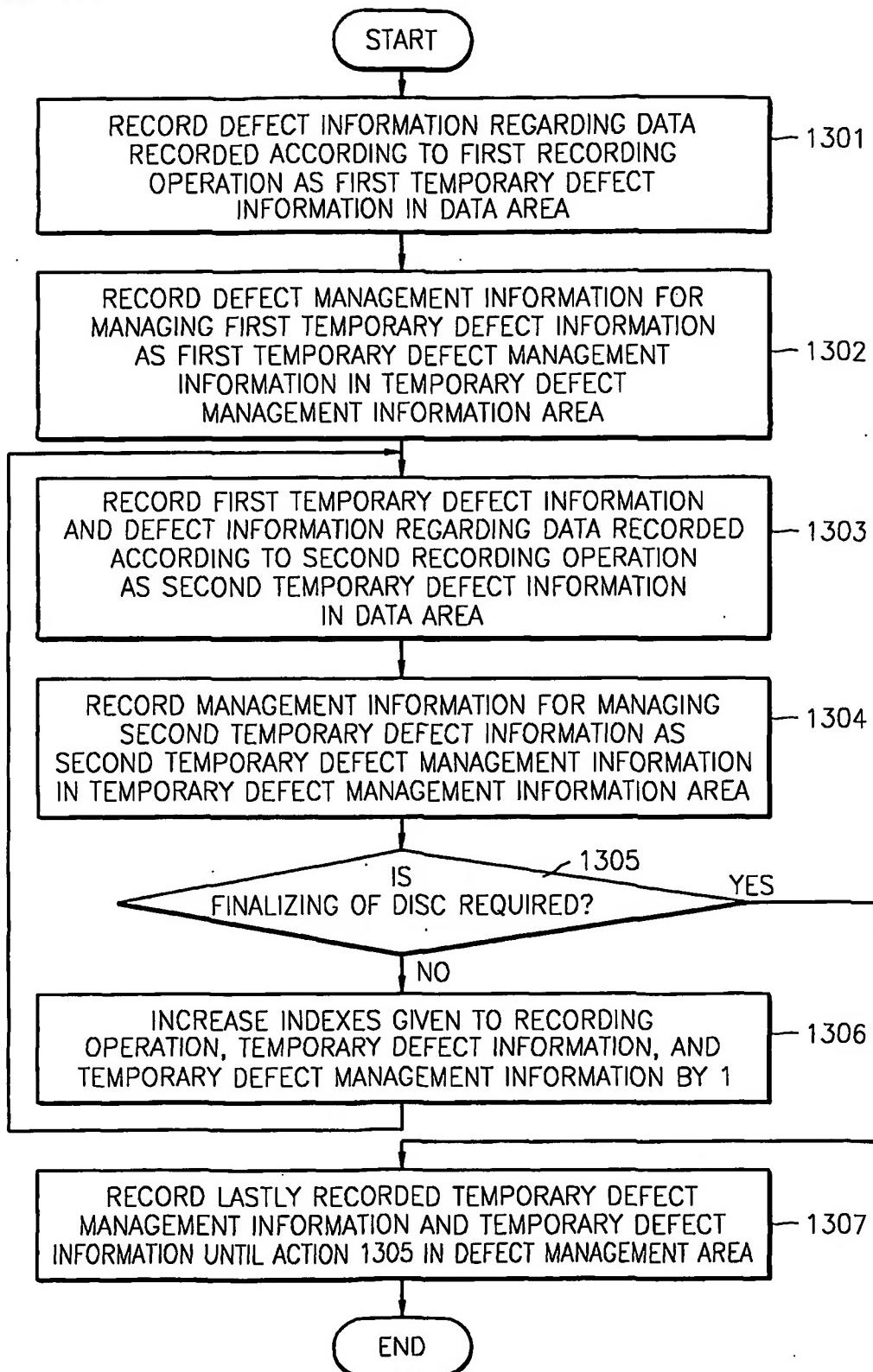
**FIG. 12**

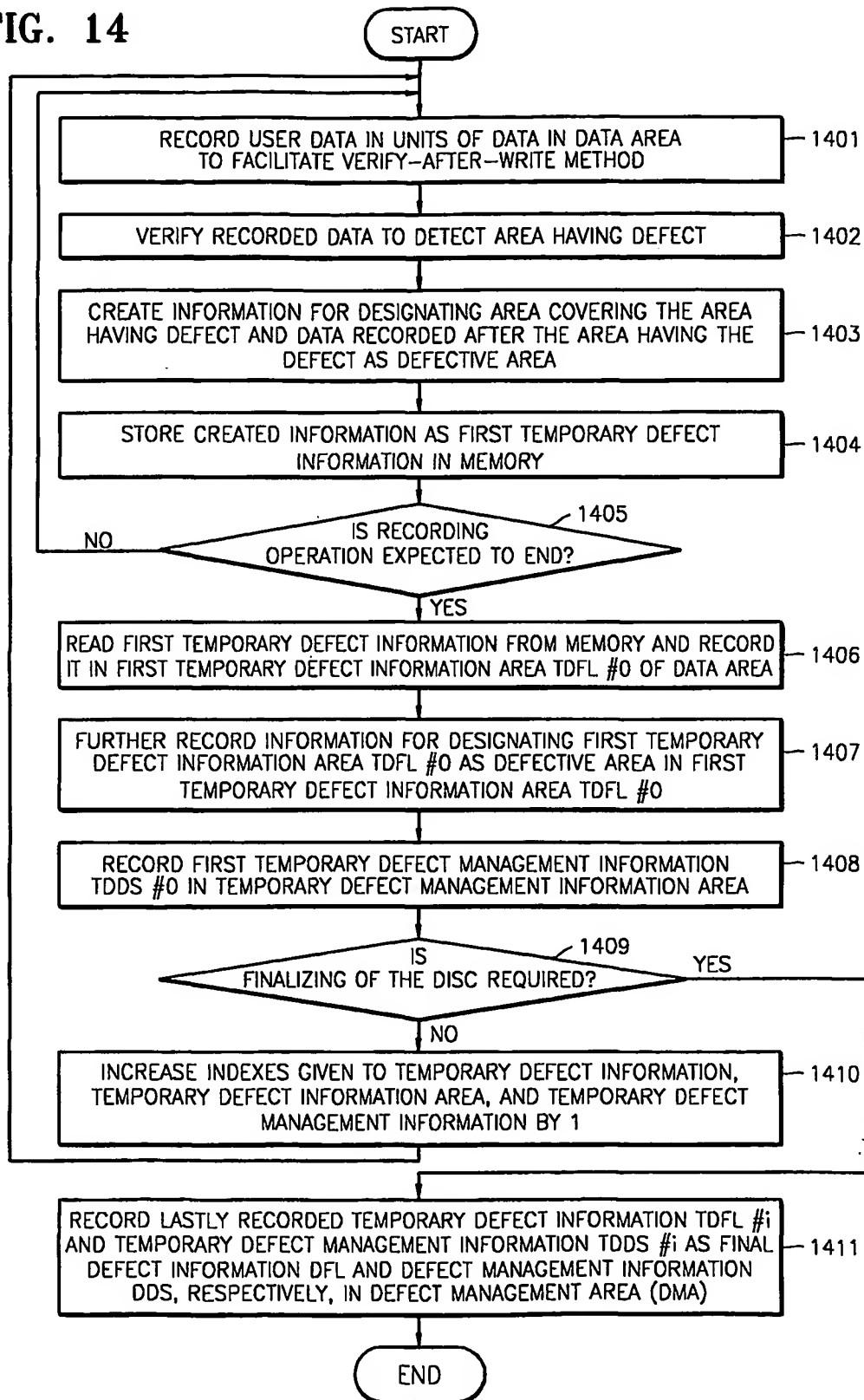
FIG. 13

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FIG. 14



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/KR03/01610

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

**IPC7 G11B 20/18**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G11B 20/18 G11B 20/12

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
 Korea Patents and applications for inventions since 1975  
 Korea Utility models and applications for utility models since 1975

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
 "defect" "manage" "optical" "disc"

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 01/75879 A1 (MATSUSHITA) 11 OCTOBER 2001 See the whole documents	1-102
A	US 4,835,757 (TOSHIBA) 30 MAY 1989 See the whole documents	1-102
A	EP 0353920 A2 (MATSUSHITA) 17 JANUARY 1990 See the whole documents	1-102
A	JP 10-50005 A (NEC GUMMA) 20 FEBRUARY 1998 See the abstract & Fig.2	1-102

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

- \* Special categories of cited documents:
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- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search  
 25 NOVEMBER 2003 (25.11.2003)

Date of mailing of the international search report  
 26 NOVEMBER 2003 (26.11.2003)

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 Republic of Korea  
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Authorized officer  
 HAN, Choong Hee  
 Telephone No. 82-42-481-5700



**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/KR03/01610

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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JP 10-50005 A	20 FEB 1998	None	